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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, JUNE 13, 1868.

THE JAMAICA QUESTION has been attended with nothing but unpleasantness throughout its career. The subject itself was sufficiently disagreeable; but to augment this, it was, as the fashion now is, taken up in many quarters as a question of political partisanship; and made one of the shibboleths of platform warfare. Rarely has a controversy been attended with so much acrimony and general disagreeableness. On each side there were men of sense, who honestly desired only to attain by fair means that which they believed to be right; but the rank and file simply belaboured each other with unpleasant imputations, exaggerated statements, unfair comparisons, and obstinate misapprehensions of each other's motives. Finally, the pyramid has been crowned by a very painful scene in the Court of Queen's Bench.

It appears that Mr. Justice Blackburn, before delivering his charge to the Middlesex Grand Jury in the case of *R. v. Eyre*, at Westminster, consulted his brethren upon the question of law. Upon one point the learned judge had committed his view to paper, and had written down his opinion, (1) that assuming that a colonial governor had, by authority delegated from the Crown or conferred by local legislation, power to proclaim martial law, it was only necessary for his exoneration that he should have acted with an honest intention, and that he was not liable for errors of judgment, or for the excesses committed by his subordinates; and (2) that supposing him to have acted on competent opinions, advising him that the colonial laws justified him in proclaiming martial law, he would not be criminally liable, merely on the ground that those opinions afterwards proved erroneous. Upon this point the opinion of Mr. Justice Blackburn did not differ from the views of the Lord Chief Justice. Upon certain other points, of which the most prominent was the legality of the removal of Mr. Gordon from Kingston to the proclaimed district, these two learned judges differed. The Lord Chief Justice was not present at the commencement of the conference which took place between Mr. Justice Blackburn and the other judges. It appears that Mr. Justice Blackburn showed them the paper we have mentioned, and explained the remainder of his views *vis à voce*. We shall not speculate as to the extent to which the judges, other than the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackburn, may have severally agreed or differed from the latter upon the points not put into writing; though it is quite possible that in the conversation which took place between them, some misapprehension may have arisen from the ambiguous nature of the words "justified" and "justifiable." However that may be, Mr. Justice Blackburn was under the impression that they had fully understood and acquiesced in his view on all the points. In the meantime the Lord Chief Justice had made his appearance, and was left under the impression that the views stated in the paper (which he did not see; but which was shortly explained to him by his brother Blackburn) were all that the latter intended to lay down. The sequel we all know; Mr. Justice Blackburn delivered his charge, including the opinions from which the Lord Chief Justice dissents, and on Monday

last the Lord Chief Justice thought it incumbent upon him to read the statement, with which the reader is probably familiar, which was followed by another statement from Mr. Justice Blackburn. (Both statements will be found in another column). It is plain, therefore, that there was simply an accidental misapprehension between the learned judges. Under these circumstances it was undoubtedly right that the profession should be informed of the extent to which the Lord Chief Justice differed from his learned brother, but we could have wished that their Lordships had arranged the matter so that, instead of the statement and counter-statement of Monday last, followed by the publication of letters in the *Times*, a simple explanation had been tendered in a more amicable manner.

Upon one question, which arises independently of the legal questions in controversy, we must venture, though with some diffidence, to differ from the Lord Chief Justice. We had, certainly, imagined that the senior puisne judge, in charging the grand jury, delivers merely his own opinion, and that, however natural and expedient it may be for him to consult his brethren in order to inform his own judgment, he is under no obligation to do so. In a trial at bar this would, of course, be different.

Upon the question as to the removal of Mr. Gordon from Kingston, we confess that our view is that of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and with this observation we take, we trust, our final leave of an unpleasant topic.

In conclusion we regret that the *Times* should have thought proper to print the speculations of its reporter as to the individual opinions of the other judges. Such gossip is useless and ill-advised, and as the *Times'* reporter is well known in the profession as the author of a work on martial law, which advocates views opposed to those of the Lord Chief Justice, such speculations appear to us to be in bad taste. Some allowance is perhaps to be made for a reporter writing his hurried notes immediately after an occurrence which occasioned a considerable sensation: had the *Times'* reporter allowed himself time for reflection, he would, we will hope, have confined himself to the discharge of his duty as a reporter.

IN A RECENT CASE of *The Xeres Shipping Company*, 16 W. R. 479, Vice-Chancellor Malins decided that a secured creditor of a company, being wound up under the Act of 1862, is (following the rule in bankruptcy) entitled to prove, in the winding-up, only for the balance of his debt, after deducting the amount realized from his security. In an analogous case, *Re BARNES' Banking Company*, 16 W. R. 688, the Master of the Rolls came to a contrary conclusion, holding that the rule observed in administration suits in chancery applied, and that the creditor was entitled to prove for the whole amount of his debt. These cases were heard on appeal by the Lords Justices on Thursday, and their Lordships agreed with the view of the Master of the Rolls, affirmed his order, and overruled that of Vice-Chancellor Malins.

WE ALLUDED a fortnight ago to the question which had arisen as to the payment of the special constables recently appointed in Middlesex. Yesterday the Court of Queen's Bench discharged a rule which they had previously granted for a *certiorari* to bring up the order by the justices of the Marylebone division, thereby holding Mr. Mellish's opinion correct. The effect of this decision is, that payment of the expenses incurred may be ordered by the justices of the petty sessional divisions; and the gentlemen who appear from the newspapers to have recently applied to the Home Secretary for payment of their expenses, may now apply to these justices, by whom, if their claim is a proper one, it will doubtless be entertained, now that the jurisdiction is ascertained.

THE BILL TO AMEND the law with respect to the property of married women, brought in by Messrs. Shaw-Lefevre, Russell Gurney, and John Stuart Mill, which

we summarised *supra* p. 601, passed through its second reading on Wednesday. The division which was taken on the motion resulted in a tie, and the speaker, following what has now become an established usage, employed his casting vote to afford the House another opportunity of judging on the matter. The Bill was therefore read a second time, and on the motion of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, stands referred to a select committee.

It is hardly too much to say that a more important topic has never been mooted in Parliament. Reform Acts affect the whole community indirectly, and a vast multitude directly. Alterations in the law of bankruptcy, or the other laws by which trade is governed, are momentous in the extreme, and possess for most people a more practical interest than the former, but even these laws must pass unheeded over the heads of millions of the poorest class, whose social position rarely brings them within their scope; any alteration in the constitution or procedure of our judicial tribunals, civil or criminal, or in the established doctrines by which they are governed, may concern any of us at any moment, but a measure such as that now before the House, which proposes to alter both the relation between man and wife and the joint and several relations of the pair to those with whom they daily buy and sell and contract, touches the whole community to the quick.

At present the position of matters is simply this: The common law gives every atom of the wife's personal property to the husband absolutely. As to her real property or chattels real, he takes only the enjoyment or income, and if children are born, capable of inheriting, takes a life interest as tenant by the curtesy. In return for this he has to maintain the wife (that is, he must not suffer her to become chargeable on the parish); he is liable for her debts contracted before marriage, and is responsible for civil injuries, inflicted by her on third parties. The wife has also *prima facie* her thirds, dower or free-bench, as the case may be, in any real estate of which the husband died possessed in her lifetime, which any issue born of the marriage could have inherited; but this is practically of little importance, because it takes effect only on intestacy, and because land is almost invariably conveyed to uses to bar dower. For wives of the upper and middle classes the Court of Equity is always ready to temper the rigour of this law by enforcing the provisions of a settlement, or the wife's "equity to a settlement" out of her own property. By this means the principal of the wife's property may be secured from a husband's extravagance, but it must be remembered that even the Court of Equity cannot do more than prevent the income from being paid except to the wife's receipt; the settlers may for greater safety split the income into instalments, payable quarterly, monthly, or even weekly, but an instalment once paid and in the wife's hands, no Court can prevent the stronger party from taking possession of it. And when husband and wife are dwelling together, it is hard to imagine how this can be helped. In truth, although something, perhaps much, may be done for the protection of wives, no legislation can ward off from a woman the whole consequences of choosing a husband. As she has made her bed, so, in the main, she must lie upon it.

The strong case made in favour of some alteration in the law is simply this—the common law rule is inequitable, or the court of equity would not relax it; but these equitable doctrines are a dead letter to the poor. The machinery is too costly, and marriage settlements and so forth are inapplicable to fortunes or earnings measured by shillings. This argument appears to us unanswerable; it is, indeed, true that since it was last pressed, upon the bill brought in by Sir Erskine Perry, the Divorce Act of 1857 has effected some amelioration by empowering magistrates to protect the earnings of wives deserted by their husbands; but this provision applies merely to the case of desertion, and to no other, and unless the magistrate can hold that an idle or dissolute husband has deserted his wife, he is powerless to protect her savings or earnings.

How the improvement is to be effected is a question of great difficulty. The Bill now before the House was probably not intended to pass this session, and with the sincere hope that another year may bring forth some well-considered piece of legislation on the subject, we think that the present Bill has now answered its purpose in drawing attention to the matter and eliciting the public opinion. The subject is so important that before any measure is passed which so materially alters the position of husband and wife relatively to each other and to third parties, a thorough investigation should be made of the entire bearings of every proposed alteration; and in particular inquiry should be made of competent witnesses how the American system has worked so far, and as to the operation of the French law.

The bill does not interfere with settlements, but on the other hand it cannot supply their place entirely. It cannot preserve the fund for the children. It gives the dominion to the wife, but it cannot ensure her making a good use of it, nor could any bill do as much. We cordially agree with the authors of the bill, that change should be made, but we do not wish to make a hurried step. Thanks to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Mill, and the Recorder of London, the subject has been fairly launched. Let us hope that it may receive thorough investigation, either by a Royal Commission or a Select Committee with plenty of time at their disposal, and then that legislation may follow. Tentative legislation is allowable, inasmuch as it seems inevitable, on such subjects as Bankruptcy or Companies, but on a subject like this there must be no tinkering.

WE STATED last week that Mr. W. R. Fisher, the gentleman selected by the Digest of Law Commissioners to prepare the specimen digest on the law of mortgages, was the present editor of *Harrison's Digest*. We have to correct an inaccuracy into which we were inadvertently betrayed; *Harrison's Digest* is continued by Mr. R. A. Fisher, and not by Mr. W. R. Fisher, the gentleman on whom the choice of the commissioners has fallen.

BARGAINS WITH REVERSIONERS.

The principles on which the Court of Equity acts in setting aside bargains made with remaindermen, reversioners, or expectant heirs are discussed at great length in *Chesterfield v. Janssen*, 2 Ves. 125, 1 Wh. & Tn. 428. They appear to have been somewhat composite, consisting partly in the equitable principle of interfering when there has been "distress on one side and greediness on the other," and partly in a certain apprehension of what Lord Talbot called "a growing mischief to ancient families, by which reversions were sold to the manifest ruin of families."

In dealings with expectant heirs, reversioners, and remaindermen, the Court accustomed itself to throw the onus of proving the *bona fides* of the transaction upon the other party, even to the length of holding purchases to be impeachable merely on the ground of undervalue, irrespective of fraud. It was settled also that, supposing it to be shown that the vendor was when the transaction took place of mature age and thoroughly understood what he was about, the transaction must still be set aside if the purchaser failed to prove that he had given the fair value. This was laid down very strongly by the Master of the Rolls in *Bromley v. Smith*, 7 W. R. 557, 26 Beav. 665, citing the rule of Lord Eldon in *Davis v. Duke of Marlborough*, 2 Swanst. 143. The exception to the rule of equity is where the transaction savours of a family arrangement, in which case the Court will, in the absence of undue influence, uphold it. Lord Brougham also, in the well-known case of *King v. Hamlet*, 2 My. & K. 456, made two other exceptions. First, "That the extraordinary protection given in the general case must be withdrawn if it appear that the transaction was known to the father or other person standing *in loco parentis*," and was not carried through

in spite of any opposition by him. Second. That if the vendor repudiates he must not have acted on the bargain so as to alter the situation of the other party, or at least must show that he did so "under continuing pressure of the same distress which gave rise to the original dealing." These rules were much questioned by Lord St. Leonards in the 11th edition of Vend. & Pur. p. 316, but there has not we believe been any subsequent decision upon them. With regard to the first, Lord St. Leonards observes, "the son is entitled to be relieved, although his father witness his ruin with indifference. It is the son's equity, although grounded partly in public policy." (This passage does not occur in the last edition, which merely questions the *ratio decidendi* in *King v. Hamlet*.) This objection appears to us well-founded; if the young heir or expectant receives no help from those who in common morality ought to watch over him, his case is simply harder than ever, and we can hardly imagine that Lord Brougham's principle would be now affirmed. (The second exception, which is also disapproved by Lord St. Leonards, is open to less objection. It is a general principle of equity that bargains tainted by improper conduct are not set aside if owing to subsequent occurrences, the parties cannot be replaced *in statu quo*.)

In 1854 the statute 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, repealed all the old usury laws then in force, a long series, extending from 37 Hen. 8 to 5 Geo. 3; and it was argued; in some of the subsequent cases that in consequence of that repeal the rule of equity must be relaxed; the argument, however, was unhesitatingly rejected by the equity courts, in the judgments of Lord Langdale, Lord Justice Turner, and Lord Westbury, the latter observing, in *Tottenham v. Emmet*, 14 W. R. 6,—"The principles of this Court, by which the validity of dealings with expectant heirs is tried (however unwise they may be when examined by the light of jurisprudence and social economy), are not at all affected by the legislative abolition of the old laws against usury."

There has indeed been a growing tendency of late years to question the policy of hedging round with legislative and judicial interferences the class of weak or extravagant people which furnishes victims for usurers. Lord Westbury hints at this in the passage just cited. The Court of Equity, however, cannot recognise any such considerations where, as on this subject, plain rules have been handed down from one judge to another. Thus, although it was felt to be extremely inexpedient that a purchase made from a heir or reversioner should, as, for instance, in *Edwards v. Burt*, 2 D. M. G. 55, be set aside merely because the purchaser might fail to show that he had given the market value, though there might be not the slightest suspicion of fraud; it took nothing short of an Act of Parliament to do away with the inconvenient operation of the old inexorable rule in such cases.

This Act (Sir Roundell Palmer's Sales of Reversions Act), which came into operation on the 1st of January last, and applies to every purchase with respect to which no suit was pending at that date, provides that no "contract, conveyance, or assignment, under or by which any beneficial interest in any kind of property may be acquired" in any "reversionary interest in real or personal estate," "shall hereafter be opened or set aside merely on the ground of undervalue," "if made *bonâ fide*, and without unfair dealing."

Besides relieving the Courts from the necessity of enforcing an inequitable and inconvenient old rule, this Act will put a stop to a vast amount of trouble and expense in trying the questions—What is, and what is not a reversion? and How is the fair value to be determined? A question of considerable importance remains.

Before the Act it mattered not whether or no the vendor was of mature age, and knew what he was about; the bargain was perforce avoided if he received undervalue. The Act only applies to transactions "*made bonâ fide, and without unfair dealing*."

Is or is not a mere hard bargain driven with a spendthrift of mature age, who understood what he was about "*made bonâ fide*, and without unfair dealing?" We exclude, of course, any idea of misrepresentation or technical "fraud" of any kind. *Tynte v. Beavan*, 13 W. R. 172, 2 H. & M. 295, is one of the latest cases before the Act. There Vice-Chancellor Wood said—"It is said . . . the Court throws upon the person purchasing the reversionary interest the burden of proving that he gave the full value. That is not to be disputed. The doctrine of the Court is now quite settled, and although Colonel Tynte was forty-seven years of age, and had had some considerable experience in borrowing money, that has nothing to do with an investigation of this description."

It is a very material question, whether or no the late Act has done away with the old doctrine in cases such as this. Day by day instances occur in which, if brought before the Court, would raise this very question. Vice-Chancellor Wood, in *Tynte v. Beavan*, seemed to disregard the age and capacity of the vendor, simply on account of this doctrine respecting undervalue, which the Act has abolished; and it seems probable that that learned Vice-Chancellor would, in a case coming under the operation of the Act, have refused to relieve a vendor of mature years who made a bad bargain with his eyes open. The Act seems to have placed reversions, &c., on the mere footing of interests in possession: we apprehend, therefore, that unless there has been actual fraud, abuse of a fiduciary position, or what the Courts term "undue influence," a vendor would not, under these circumstances, be relieved at equity of a hard bargain—in short, that mere pecuniary distress will not entitle the reversioner to relief.

Before leaving the subject, it is worth while to notice the comments of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in *Wyatt v. Cooke*, 16 W. R. 502, upon Lord Chelmsford's decision in *Webster v. Cooke*, 15 W. R. 1001, both of which cases were under the law as it stood before the Act. In the former case the plaintiff, "a man of mature age and well acquainted with the world," applied to a money-lender, with whom he had had previous dealings, for money at forty-eight hours' notice. The money-lender exacted £60 per cent. interest on a mortgage. The Master of the Rolls believing the property mortgaged to be a reversionary interest, ordered the mortgage to stand only for the sum actually advanced and interest at £5 per cent., but refused costs. Lord Chelmsford ruled that the subject-matter of the mortgage was *not* a reversionary interest (on this point his decision may be open to question); and that being so, he held that the plaintiff was not entitled to be relieved. "The interest exacted by the defendant," he said, "is certainly of an excessive kind, and is calculated to create a prejudice against him. But the plaintiff is not a young man, and is fully capable of taking care of himself; he states himself that he had had dealings with him for four years previously, and if he chooses to enter into an agreement of this kind, in which he can impute no fraud or unfair dealing, I do not see what right equity can have to interfere with the transaction, although it may regard it with no favour." (This case, we may observe shows very plainly how Lord Chelmsford, at any rate, would have dealt with a reversioner after the Act.) In *Wyatt v. Cooke*, which was the case of a reversion, Vice-Chancellor Stuart said,—"In *Webster v. Cooke*, a decree was made by the Master of the Rolls, according to the principles of this court, and the case as dealt with by the Lord Chancellor does not appear to me to be quite reconcilable with the previous decisions, and I should not be justified if I treated it as an authority overruling those decisions." Now, Vice-Chancellor Stuart was, if we may say so, undoubtedly right in granting relief in *Wyatt v. Cooke*; the vendor there was a reversioner and had only just attained his majority when he entered into the transaction: but, for these very reasons, it was not necessary for the Vice-Chancellor, in order to grant that relief, to dissent from the ruling of Lord Chelmsford. And,

further, for these reasons, the Vice-Chancellor seems to us to have gone wrong in stating Lord Chelmsford's decision to be inconsistent with the previous decisions as to dealings with reversionary interests.

We have stated above what we believe must be the future rule of the Court of Equity, as regards hard bargains driven with reversioners who are of mature age and of capacity to take care of themselves, always presuming, as we said before, that there has been no fraud. Vice-Chancellor Stuart, if we may judge from his remarks in *Wyatt v. Cooke*, would, perhaps, decide such a case the other way, but, with the greatest deference, we do not imagine that such a decision would be upheld.

RECENT DECISIONS.

EQUITY.

OF THE STATUTORY POWER TO APPOINT NEW TRUSTEES.

Re Jackson's Trusts, V.C.M., 16 W. R. 572.

The extent and operation of section 27 of Lord Cranworth's Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 145), containing provisions for the appointment of new trustees in certain events, are by no means so great as the reader would, at first sight, be inclined to suppose, the Act being, apparently, intended to meet only simple cases of inadvertence or omission on the part of the framers of instruments, and the tendency of the Court being to construe the section strictly, as will appear from the cases referred to in Morgan's Chancery Acts and Orders, *ad loc.*, in which the Act was held not to apply. The Act only applies to persons entitled or acting under an instrument executed after the 28th of August, 1860, and does not take away the jurisdiction of the Court under the Trustee Act where it is more beneficial to exercise it: *Viscountess D'Adhemar v. Bertrand* 35 Beav. 19. The present case is noticeable as an instance of an express power to appoint new trustees, which had ceased to be exercisable by the death of the parties in whom it was reposed, and was, therefore, extinct and non-existent to all intents and purposes, being allowed, upon the construction of the 32nd section of the Act, to restrict the statutory power conferred by the 27th section, under circumstances which we think must often occur. The case was this. The will, made since the 28th of August, 1860, contained an express power for the appointment of new trustees by the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee. The power was not acted on, and the Court, without deciding the point, thought it too doubtful to force upon unwilling *cestuis que trust* a trustee appointed by the executor of the surviving trustee under Lord Cranworth's Act, but made the appointment under section 9 of the Trustee Extension Act, thus cutting the knot, leaving, it is true, the point undecided, but at the same time indicating pretty clearly the unwillingness of the Court to put any other than a strict construction upon the former Act.

ORDER IN LUNACY AN ADEMPMENT OF GIFT OF SHARES BY WILL.

Jones v. Green, V.C.G., 16 W. R. 602, L. R. 5 Eq. 555.

This case calls our attention to a *casus omisus* in the Lunacy Regulation Act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 70), which, unfortunately, in this instance, was productive of some hardship to a specific legatee. The testator made his will, containing a specific bequest of shares in the Upper Assam Company, became lunatic, and died. By an order in the lunacy the shares in question were disposed of in his lifetime, and the proceeds invested in Consols.

It is obvious that in every lunacy the act of the jurisdiction in lunacy is the act of the lunatic; consequently, the sale of anything specifically bequeathed by the lunatic under an order of the jurisdiction in lunacy would amount to a sale by the lunatic himself, and consequent ademption of the specific legacy. To obviate

this, the 119th section of the Lunacy Regulation Act enacts, that on any moneys being raised by sale, mortgage, charge, or other disposition of land, made in pursuance of any of the foregoing provisions, the person whose estate is sold, mortgaged, charged, or otherwise disposed of, and his heirs, next of kin, devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, shall have the like interest in the surplus moneys remaining after the purposes for which the moneys have been raised shall have been answered, as he or they would have had in the estate if no sale, mortgage, charge, or other disposition thereof had been made, and the surplus moneys shall be of the same nature and character as the estate sold, mortgaged, charged, or otherwise disposed of, and the interpretation claim provides; that the word "land" shall be construed to mean any manor, &c., and also property of every description transferable otherwise than in books kept by any company or society—thus excluding these Assam shares, and leaving the Vice-Chancellor no discretion but to follow the general principles of equity, and declare the legacy to be adeemed as if the shares had been converted by the testator in his lifetime.

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES FOR THE DEFAULT OF THEIR CO-TRUSTEES.

Williams v. Higgins, V.O.S., 16 W. R. 390.

This was another of that class of cases which show how strictly the Court is inclined to deal with a trustee by whose neglect or default a co-trustee has been enabled to misapply the trust fund. We do not here refer to cases like *Hanbury v. Kirkland*, 3 Sim. 265, involving acts of positive negligence on the part of a trustee, but merely to those cases in which loss has been passively incurred by the omission on the part of the trustee to do something which a prudent man would have done, or in the opinion of the Court ought to have done. The testator in this case bequeathed his personality to two trustees, upon trust to get it in and convert it into money at such time as they should deem it advantageous, and enabled one of them, who was an auctioneer, to charge his services and time in winding up and converting into money the estate. The will contained the usual clause, which, perhaps, is too fondly relied on by many trustees, exempting every trustee from liability for loss without his own wilful default. The auctioneer trustee, as might be expected, was employed to sell the estate; and he received the money, which remained in his hands for thirteen months, when he died insolvent; and his co-trustee, who had taken no steps to get in the money from him during that period, was charged with all moneys that he might have received but for his wilful default. The case may be compared with *Styles v. Guy*, 1 McN. G. 422, where an executor was ordered to make good, with interest at 4 per cent., money retained for six years by his co-executor.

Where a trustee receives money and fails to pay it over, it is the duty of his co-trustee to institute proceedings without any delay to make him refund it. Where, however, the circumstances of the recipient trustee are such as to make it appear that proceedings will be fruitless, the co-trustee, as it seems, will not be held liable, if he does not institute them. See *Edmonds v. Peake*, 7 Beav. 239, which was the case of an auctioneer, who received the deposit upon some trust property sold by him, but was not in circumstances to pay it; so that it appears from this case and from *Clack v. Holland*, 2 W. R. 402, that a trustee will not be considered guilty of wilful default, who neglects to sue one who is notoriously unable to pay. We presume, however, that he would be held liable if he knowingly allowed trust moneys to be received by an insolvent, although where the recipient's insolvency becomes known after he has received it, the Court will not expect the trustee to throw good money after bad, and attempt to recover what is irrecoverable.

COMMON LAW.

EFFECT OF DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Wood v. Wood and Stanger : Div., 16 W. R. 568.

From time to time questions arise under the Bankruptcy Acts as to what constitutes a debt which may be proved under a bankruptcy. If a debt can be proved, then the discharge in bankruptcy releases the bankrupt from all further liability in respect of it. In *Wood v. Wood and Stanger* an application was made in the Divorce Court for an attachment for non-payment of damages and costs in the suit against Stanger, the co-respondent, against whom the jury had found a verdict for damages. On the 5th November, 1867, the decree nisi was made absolute for the payment of the damages and costs. On the 12th of November an order was made that the damages should be paid into the registry within three weeks. Stanger was adjudicated bankrupt upon the 3rd of December. The plaintiff argued that he could not have proved the damages and costs in bankruptcy, and that he was therefore still entitled to take the ordinary proceedings to recover the money notwithstanding the bankruptcy. The Judge Ordinary, after taking time to consider the question, held that the amount might have been proved, and that the plaintiff's remedy was therefore gone. He relied upon section 149 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, which enacts that "a person entitled to enforce against the bankrupt payment of any money, costs, or expenses by process of contempt issuing out of any court, shall be entitled to come in as a creditor under the bankruptcy," &c.; and also upon *Lees v. Newton* (14 W. R. 938), which decided that an order of the Court of Chancery to pay a sum of money created a debt from which a bankrupt was relieved by his discharge. The words of the section and the decision of *Lees v. Newton* make the matter so clear, that it is rather surprising that the application was made, and still more surprising that the learned judge thought it worth while to consider his judgment upon the point.

COURTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CAUSES, PETITIONS, &c. disposed of in Court in the week ending Thursday June 11, 1868.

L. C.		L. J.		M. R.		V. C. S.		V. C. M.		V. C. G.	
AP.	AP. M.	AP.	AP. M.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
5	0	8	4	16	19	24	5	6	18	10	7

LORDS JUSTICES.

June 9.—*Earl Beauchamp v. The Great Western Railway Company.*

This case came on to-day upon an appeal by the defendants from a decree of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, reported 16 W. R. 241.

Iacon, Q.C., and T. Stevens, for the company.
Walford for the plaintiff.

Their LORDSHIPS reversed the Vice-Chancellor's decree, and dismissed the bill with costs.

VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS.

June 12.—*Simons v. McAdam.*

County court jurisdiction—Short cause.

Fry had certified this a short cause. It was a foreclosure suit, and the sum involved was £40.

MALINS, V.C., inquired why proceedings had not been taken in the county court.

Fry replied that to go to the county court was sometimes to invite a denial of justice for reasons which it was not expedient to particularise.

Robinson, for the defendant, opposed the matter being treated as a short cause; and admitted that he was influenced

in his opposition by a desire to delay the day of payment, and knowing that if the cause went into the general paper longer time could be obtained.

MALINS, V.C., condemned such a course; ordered the cause to be advanced; said he would hear it at the earliest moment; and if the plaintiff were right, would order defendant to pay the costs occasioned by adjournment.

VICE-CHANCELLOR GIFFARD.

Underwood v. The Secretary of State for India.

The decision of Vice-Chancellor Giffard in this case, reported 16 W. R. 752, was affirmed on Thursday by the Lords Justices.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(In Banco, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, and BLACKBURN, and LUSH, JJ.)

June 8.—*R. v. Eyre.*

This morning, upon taking his seat,

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE read from a written paper the following observations:—"Before we proceed with the regular business of the Court, I feel it necessary to say a few words on a subject which appears to me too important to be passed over in silence, though it does not arise upon any matter which is now immediately before us. It has gone forth to the world that in the charge recently delivered by Mr. Justice Blackburn to the grand jury of the county of Middlesex in the case of *Regina v. Eyre* the law laid down by the learned judge in his direction to the jury had received the assent and approbation of the other members of this Court. I regret to say that there has been a very serious misapprehension on this point, and I think it due not only to the Court and myself, but also to the profession and the public, that this misapprehension should be cleared up at the earliest moment, and that it should be understood how far the legal doctrines enunciated on the occasion in question have the sanction and authority of the Court. There was, undoubtedly, a proposition of law which seemed to us sufficient for the guidance of the jury, and which we understood was to form, if I may so express myself, the basis of the charge, on which proposition we were all agreed—namely, that, assuming that the Governor of a colony had, by virtue of authority delegated to him by the Crown, or conferred on him by local legislation, the power to put martial law in force, all that could be required of him, so far as affects his responsibility in a court of criminal law, was that, in judging of the necessity, which, it is admitted on all hands, affords the sole justification for resorting to martial law—either for putting this exceptional law in force, or prolonging its duration—he should not only act with an honest intention to discharge a public duty, but should bring to the consideration of the course to be pursued the careful, conscientious, and considerate judgment which may reasonably be expected from one invested with authority, and which in our opinion a governor so circumstanced is bound to exercise before he places the Queen's subjects committed to his government beyond the pale and protection of the law. Having done this, he would not be liable for error of judgment, and still less for excesses or irregularities committed by subordinates whom he is under the necessity of employing, if committed without his sanction or knowledge. Furthermore, we consider that a governor, sworn to execute the laws of a colony, if advised by those competent to advise him that those laws justify him in proclaiming martial law, in the sense in which Governor Eyre understood it, cannot be held criminally responsible, if the circumstances called for its exercise, even though it should afterwards turn out that the received opinion as to the law was erroneous. On the other hand, in the absence of such careful and conscientious exercise of judgment, mere honesty of intention would be no excuse for the reckless, precipitate, and inconsiderate exercise of so formidable a power; still less for any abuse of it in regard to the lives and persons of her Majesty's subjects, or in the application of immoderate severity in excess of what the exigency of the occasion imperatively called for. Neither could the continuance of martial law be excused, even as regards criminal responsibility, when the necessity which can alone justify it had ceased by the entire suppression of all insurrection, either for the purpose of punishing those who were suspected of having been concerned in it, or of striking terror into the minds of men for the time to come. This was the substance of what we all concurred in thinking was the proper direction to be

given to the jury as to the responsibility of a governor in applying or continuing martial law. This was all that it appeared to us necessary to lay down in point of law. All that remained was to apply the law thus laid down to the facts and circumstances of the case. On the one hand, to the formidable character of the insurrection, to the terrible consequences which might have ensued to the white population in the event of the rising of the negroes becoming general; on the other hand to the fact of the immediate suppression of the insurrection and to the prolongation of martial law for several weeks after order and tranquillity had been perfectly restored, to the fearful number of executions which took place, and the terrible punishments which had been inflicted during this period, leaving it to the jury to consider whether what had been done were what reason and humanity could justify. And not only was the legal doctrine to which I have referred all that the rest of the Court in fact assented to, but I feel justified in saying that it was all that they expected would be embraced in the charge as necessary for the guidance of the jury. Therefore as, either through misconception on the part of the learned judge, or from the language of the charge not being sufficiently precise, an erroneous impression has been created that the Court has sanctioned all the legal positions asserted in the charge, and as it is in the last degree important that in a matter where great constitutional principles are involved, doctrines should not go forth as stamped with the sanction of this high Court of criminal judicature, when no such sanction has, in fact, been given, I have thought it my duty to point out the error which has arisen, and to declare the extent to which alone the assent of the Court must be considered as having gone. But so far as I am individually concerned I must go further, and declare that there are in the charge of the learned judge as it has appeared in print—and I have no other means of information—propositions of law in which not only I am not prepared to concur, but from which I altogether dissent. I differ, in the first place, from the learned judge in the conclusion at which he seems to have arrived—that martial law, in the modern acceptation of the term, was ever exercised in this country, at all events, with any pretence of legality against civilians not taken in arms. The instance referred to is of most doubtful character. In the second place, while I have never doubted that it was competent to the Legislature of Jamaica to confer on the governor the power to put martial law in force, I entertain, for reasons I have stated elsewhere, very grave doubts whether the Jamaica statutes have any reference to martial law except for the purpose of compelling the inhabitants of the island to military service, and subjecting them while engaged in it to military law. I abstain from expressing any positive opinion on so debatable a question; but I must, at the same time, say that in my judgment there is too much doubt on the subject to warrant a judge, in the absence of argument at the bar and of judicial decision, to direct a grand jury authoritatively that these statutes warrant the application of martial law. Nor does such a direction appear to me to be at all necessary, seeing that we are agreed that a governor, giving effect to those statutes in the sense in which they have been understood in the colony, would not be criminally responsible. But above all, I dissent from the direction of Mr. Justice Blackburn, as reported, in telling the grand jury that the removal of Mr. Gordon from Kingston into the proclaimed district for the purpose of subjecting him to martial law was legally justifiable. I emphatically repudiate the notion of sharing that opinion. I have felt it to be my duty to advert to these things, not only for the purpose of clearing up the impression as to the extent to which the other members of the court are pledged to the doctrines contained in the charge, but also because I am clearly of opinion that the collective authority of the Court is pledged in every charge delivered to the grand jury of Middlesex in the Court of Queen's Bench. When the senior Puisne Judge of this court delivers, in pursuance of long established custom, the charge to the grand jury of Middlesex, the charge he so delivers is that of the Court, not that of the single judge who pronounces it. He speaks not of his own authority or on his sole responsibility alone; he is the organ and mouth-piece of the Court.

And I am therefore clearly of opinion that, in the event of any difference of opinion as to the direction to be given to a grand jury, it would be the right as well as the duty of each judge to be present and to deliver his own charge, as in the case of a trial at bar. Assuredly, had I known that the law would have been laid down as it is understood to have been stated, I should have felt it to be my duty to

attend in my place in court on the occasion of the charge being delivered, and to declare my view of the law to the jury. I must add, as my justification for not having done so, that I certainly understood from the learned judge, though I must now suppose that I must have misunderstood him, that he deemed it unnecessary to raise the question of the legality of martial law or the effect of the Jamaica statutes. And as regards the very serious case of Mr. Gordon, I believe I am right in saying that almost till the eve of the delivery of the charge the opinion of Mr. Justice Blackburn himself was that the apprehension and removal of Gordon were in point of law unjustifiable. It certainly was so understood by other members of the Court, and I believe I am warranted in saying that the statement of the learned judge to the grand jury on this head took the other members of the Court as much by surprise as it certainly did me. Had I been led to expect that in a charge delivered in my own court my opinion declared to the grand jury in the case of *Reg. v. Nelson and Brand* would have been thus authoritatively overruled, I should assuredly have deemed it my duty to declare my own opinion to the grand jury, and to apprise them that the statement of the law thus made to them had not the sanction of any other member of the Court besides that of the learned judge who made it. It is not without much pain (and only under an imperious sense of public duty) that I make these observations. The Bar have now known me too long, I hope, to misconstrue my motives, or to believe that in doing so I am actuated by any vain desire to uphold my own opinions against those of any other judge, or from any sensitiveness at having opinions or doubts which I have judicially expressed ignored or overruled. I am influenced only by the desire of protecting myself against being held responsible for opinions from which I dissent, and of preventing doctrines from going forth stamped with the authority of this the highest court of criminal jurisdiction in the realm (the House of Lords alone excepted), to which doctrines its assent has not been given. It may be that at some future time—I trust it may be far distant—the question as to the exercise of martial law may again present itself, when we who are now the members of the Court shall be no longer here to assert and vindicate our opinions. In that event the charge of so distinguished a judge as Mr. Justice Blackburn would, from his judicial position and known legal attainments, no doubt be referred to; and, but for the course I have now felt it necessary to take, the whole of the law thus laid down might be taken to have been declared with the sanction of this Court. In such case I hope that what I have now said may be remembered and will prevent any misconception on the subject. It may be, too, that it may operate as a salutary warning to those who being placed in authority may proceed to exercise martial law to know that an act such as the seizure of Mr. Gordon was, in the opinion of the majority of the judges of this Court, altogether unjustifiable and illegal, and that there are those who consider that a governor or other authority, in putting martial law in force, or continuing it, or in the degree of severity exercised under it, is responsible to the law if he acts otherwise than under a sense of imperious and impending necessity, or without a due regard to what reason and humanity alike require."

BLACKBURN, J., then read the following observations from a written paper:—"I do not intend to make any observations whatever either as to what were the directions I gave to the grand jury in this case, or as to the accuracy of those directions in point of law, but to take this opportunity of correcting any misapprehensions which exist as to the extent to which the charge represents the opinions of more judges than myself. I never intended to say that anyone else was responsible in the least for the observations which, by way of affording assistance to the grand jury, I made on the evidence to enable them to apply the law laid down to what they might find to be the facts. No one can form an opinion on such matters without having studied the whole evidence and the bearing of each part on the rest, and I could not and did not ask any one to undertake that very labourious task in the present case. I thought I had so expressed myself as to show that I alone was responsible for what was said as to the application of the law to the facts of the particular case; but if any one has fallen into a misapprehension as to this, I am happy to take this opportunity to correct it. With regard to the points of law the case is different. I considered myself bound to direct the jury according to my own view of the law, but also bound to take every means in my power to secure that my view of the law should

be the correct one. I need not say that with that object I read carefully the Lord Chief Justice's charge in the *Queen v. Nelson and Brand*. I came to the conclusion—it may be an erroneous one, but one which I still entertain—that there was no point on which it was necessary to give the grand jury a direction on which my opinion as to the law was in conflict with any direction contained in that charge. On the Monday, when I had finally arranged my ideas, I stated to the Lord Chief Justice and to my brother judges of the Court of Queen's Bench the heads of what I proposed to lay before the grand jury as the law to guide them. The proposition which I considered the most important—namely, that as to the principle on which the criminal responsibility of a governor or other officer charged with the duty of putting down an insurrection depended—I had reduced to writing; the others applicable to the particular points in the case I stated briefly, but as I thought sufficiently, to explain them. They approved what I stated, and the Lord Chief Justice said that if I thought it would give more weight to what I was about to say, I might tell the grand jury that they did approve them. I was highly pleased, and not doubting that it would add very greatly to the weight of my declaration as to what the law was, I did so tell the grand jury. I now perceive that I ought to have remembered that my mind was full of what I had been deliberating on, and that though what I said seemed to me to be a full statement of what I was about to tell the jury, it by no means followed that it was understood as fully as I supposed and intended, and I ought to have taken more care to ascertain that there was no misunderstanding as to this. Had this occurred to me in time, I should still have felt bound to deliver the same direction to the jury, telling them that it was what I considered the law, and therefore was to guide them, I alone being responsible for it. But that direction would have gone forth to the profession and to the country as having no more weight than was to be attached to my own individual opinion, conscientiously, deliberately, and laboriously formed, but still mine only. Under a misapprehension it went forth as entitled to much greater weight. As soon as I learnt that there was a misapprehension I was anxious to correct it, and I now take this opportunity to do so.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said,—The learned judge is under a misapprehension. All I heard was that proposition as to the responsibility of the governor, the substance of which I have stated; and my brother Lush says so too.

LUSH, J., was understood to intimate concurrence.

MELLOR, J., was absent from illness.

COUNTY COURTS.

LAMBETH.

(Before J. PITT TAYLOR, Esq., Judge.)

June 9.—*Silvester and Another v. Shiner*.

Costs of attorney where counsel engaged and attorney represented by his clerk.

Thomas, for the plaintiffs, in asking for costs, included those of the attorney instructing him (Mr. Chipperfield). The judge had refused to allow Mr. Chipperfield's costs in a previous case, on the ground of his absence, and was in the act of refusing them a second time, when that gentleman made his appearance, and said his costs were always allowed in the Superior Courts, although he only sent his clerk.

Mr. PITT TAYLOR said as Mr. Chipperfield was now present, his costs would be allowed, but he could not allow costs unless the attorney was present in person.

BIRMINGHAM.

(Before Mr. R. G. WELFORD, Judge.)

June 8.—*Clark v. Miller*.

Amendment of defects and errors in county court proceedings. The amendments authorised by section 57 of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, apply as well to errors or defects discovered after as to those discovered before judgment.

The defendant appeared before the Court upon a summons after judgment, but Mr. Parry, his attorney, objected to the cause proceeding, on the ground that he was improperly described in both the original and the judgment summons. Mr. Parry stated at the time that he raised the objection in order that the legal gentlemen practising in the court might have some judicial decision to guide them in future.

Mr. WELFORD now said:—"By the 57th section of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, the judge of a county court may at all times amend all defects and errors in any proceeding in such court,

whether there is anything in writing to amend by or not, and whether the error or defect be that of the party applying to amend or not; to be made with or without costs, and upon such terms as the judge may seem fit." It is plain that the amendments authorised by this section apply as well to errors discovered or brought to the attention of the Court after judgment as before. If, therefore, it be proved that the names of the defendants are wrongly stated in the judgment, I have power to amend the record, and I must hear the evidence to be offered on both sides in order to determine on what terms the amendment (if necessary) ought to be made.

PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 5.—*The Established Church of Ireland Bill*. On the order for committee on this Bill, Mr. Sinclair Aytoun moved "That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to provide in the said Bill, that the tenure of every office connected with the College of Maynooth be subject to like conditions with those to which official tenures connected with the Established Church in Ireland will be subject after the passing of this Act, and that no money shall be payable under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 25, to the trustees of the College of Maynooth for, or for the use of, any senior student or other student to be admitted after the passing of this Act." This instruction was negatived by a majority of 185 to 109.

Colonel Greville Nugent moved an amendment in the words of the 4th clause of the Bill, substituting Maynooth for the Established Church, that "every person who shall be appointed to any office in the College of Maynooth, after the passing of this Act, shall hold the said office subject to the pleasure of Parliament."

On the motion of Sir C. Gray, the instruction was amended by inserting the words following:—"And likewise every Presbyterian minister hereafter to be appointed to receive any share of the *Regium Donum*."

The clauses were agreed to, and a clause having been added in accordance with the instruction, the Bill was ordered to be reported.

June 8.—*The Scotch Reform Bill* was proceeded with in committee.

The Regulation of Railways Bill was read a second time. A Bill to Amend the Law relating to Larceny and Embezzlement (by Mr. R. Gurney) was read a first time.

June 9.—*Adulteration of Food (1860) Act Amendment*, a bill by Mr. Dixon, was read a first time.

The *Fairs Bill* passed through committee.

June 10.—*Married Women's Property Bill*.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved the second reading.

Mr. Lopes opposed the bill as calculated to produce discomfort, ill-feeling, and distrust between man and wife. The law had worked well for centuries, and why should it be altered. The Bill, moreover, would be no real protection. At present the wife could not be sued, but if the Bill passed the husband might return home after absence and find the wife in prison for debt instead of providing for the family.

Mr. Karslake said the law was the growth of ages; there should be but one head of the family; the existing law did full justice, or if there were injustice, the Bill would but aggravate it by robbing wives of the protection they now had.

Mr. Headlam supported the Bill. It would produce no social revolution, and the hardness of the common law was shown by the judge-made rules of equity, which were not accessible to the poor.

Mr. Golding feared the Bill would enable husbands to trade with their wife's property, and at the last moment defraud their creditors by restoring it.

Mr. Jacob Bright thought poor women should have the same protection as rich ones. Why should husbands have more power to squander savings than land?

Mr. Lowe said the simple question was:—Ought the common law on the subject to stand? It was condemned alike by common sense and the practice of marriage settlements and the rules of equity, and amounted to a premium on clandestine matches.

The Attorney-General could not agree to do so great a change as that proposed. He pointed out that the Bill could not supply all the advantages of a marriage settlement, and

would deprive the wife of her immunity from being sued. It would also be unjust to those who had married on the supposition that the law would remain as it now is. He thought a simpler measure would give the wished for relief, and he would assent to an extension of the protection afforded by the Divorce Act, 1867. If the wife was to have equal rights with the husband she ought to be under the same obligation to maintain the family.

Mr. Mill said the Divorce Act gave no protection where the wife was not actually deserted. Even where settlements existed, the husband could still take the money when once in the wife's hands. Protection was needed. The Attorney-General had hit a blot in the bill in pointing out that equal obligations should attend on equal rights. There would, however, be no difficulty in making the necessary alterations in committee.

The House divided, when the numbers (123) being equal, the speaker voted for the second reading, in order to give the House an opportunity for another decision. The bill was, therefore, read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Bill to amend the Law of Registration so far as extends to the year 1868.—Mr. Hardy explained the bill. The Government had found that the preliminary processes of claims, objection, &c., could not be well shortened, especially as the Scotch Reform Bill and Boundary Bill were still pending. The shortening, therefore, would be only as to the revision. The bill proposed that this should begin in September, for both towns and counties, three weeks being allowed, and the vacation judge empowered to increase the number of barristers by one-third. The interval between proclamation and return of writs was to be shortened from thirty-five to twenty-eight days. The new Parliament might be got together by the 8th or 9th of December. The Bill was read a first time.

The Boundary Bill was considered in committee.

The Courts of Chancery and Exchequer (Ireland) Fee Funds Bill passed through committee.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening the eighth anniversary festival of this society (which was established in 1858, for the relief of poor and necessitous attorneys, solicitors, and proctors in England and Wales, and their wives, widows, and families) was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square. The Lord Chancellor, when Sir Hugh Cairns, a few months since, had promised to preside; but his elevation to the Peerage and his office of Lord Chancellor having rendered his absence unavoidable, the seat of honour was ably filled on this occasion by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hannen.

There were about 100 persons present supporting the new judge, among them being Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., Mr. H. W. Cole, Q.C., Mr. William Field, Q.C., Mr. C. G. Pridaux, Q.C., Mr. J. Pearson, Q.C., Mr. M. H. Cookson, D.C.L., Mr. L. B. Clarence, members of the bar; and the general company, consisting of solicitors and their friends, comprised Mr. Secondary Potter, Messrs. J. S. Torr, Thomas Harrison, C. A. Smith, J. M. Davenport, E. Bromley, F. H. Hallett, C. F. Tagart, A. A. Gaiskell and friend, R. F. Showler and friends, W. B. Gates and friend, C. H. Gates and friends, A. P. Bower, G. B. Acworth and friend, Sidney Smith and friends, Edwin Hedger, G. B. Batchelor, T. W. Blagg, J. N. Edwards, R. H. Peacock and friend, H. Murray and friend, G. F. Carnell, R. H. Giraud and friend, T. F. Peacock, H. Walker, J. Archer, J. Drummond and friends, Dr. Zimmermann, E. Low, J. Fluker and friends, E. F. Davis and friend, W. Yewd, H. Briggs and friend, W. Ruston, L. C. Lumley, C. Frances, H. Sowton and friend, John T. Fry, Henry Thorn, &c.

The directors in their twentieth half-yearly report said they were able to make an encouraging statement as to the progress of the association. The number of members now enrolled was 1866, of whom 643 were for life, and 1223 were annual members, and 20 life members were also annual subscribers. The receipts during the half-year, including the balance of £160 from the previous account, amount to £1,335 3s. 3d. A sum of £130 had been expended in four grants—one to one member and 3 to widows of members; and a sum of £90 had been distributed among twelve necessitous families of deceased non-members. The sum of £600 had been invested in the purchase of India Four per Cents.; making

the present funded capital consist of £7,803 17s. 8d. India Five per Cents., £6,071 6s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consols., and £590 India Four Cents., producing together dividends amounting to £552 per annum. A balance of £231 6s. 6d. remained to the credit of the association at the Union Bank of London, and a sum of £15 in the secretary's hands. The directors had to record with deep regret the death since the last general meeting of their esteemed colleague and chairman, Mr. James Anderton, to whose active philanthropy this association mainly owed its origin, and to whose constant exertions might be attributed much of its success. Mr. Thomas Harrison, the late deputy-chairman of the board, had been elected to fill the office of chairman during the present year; and Mr. Edward Banner, of Liverpool, had been elected to the office of deputy-chairman. The vacancy at the board of directors had been filled by the election of Mr. George Burrow Gregory, of London.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been enthusiastically honoured, Mr. Giraud responding for the navy, and Mr. Wragg for the volunteers,

Mr. H. W. Cole, Q.C., proposed: "Her Majesty's judges, who he said held a deservedly distinguished position, and although they needed no benevolent association to provide for times of sickness, or old age, were nevertheless ever ready to lend assistance to members of the legal profession. He regretted that they had not, as was expected, the Lord Chancellor in the chair, but they had an able substitute; and he could say with profound sincerity he did not believe there was a sounder lawyer in Westminster Hall than Mr. Justice Hannen.

Mr. EDWARD BROMLEY (Aldridge, Bromley, & Thorn), proposed the "Bar," saying that few men had such opportunities as those possessed by solicitors of becoming acquainted with the legal attainments and efficiency of counsel. But there were other qualities which came under observation—the patience, the courtesy, the kindness and manly independence of members of the Bar; and it was pleasing to remember the personal relations which always existed between the two branches of the legal profession.

Mr. J. HINDE PALMER, Q.C., responded, and drew attention to the fact that the peerage of the realm was largely recruited from the bar. The noble Lord (Lord Cairns) who was expected to have presided that evening, shed lustre upon that peerage, whether he were regarded as an English gentleman, a lawyer, or a statesman. But solicitors were the very elements of the existence of the Bar, and he hoped that the day was distant when there would be any change made, such as was proposed some few years since, so that there should be direct communication between counsel and client, because he believed that such a change would diminish the honour and utility of both branches of the law.

The CHAIRMAN, on rising to propose the next toast, was received with great cordiality. He said: Gentlemen, I have now to propose to you the toast which embodies the object we all desire to promote, and which our presence here to-night manifests our anxiety to assist—viz., the "Prosperity of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association." Let me say at the outset that I do not think you have made the character and objects of this society sufficiently known. Speaking for myself I am obliged to confess that, until I had the honour of receiving your invitation some short time since to meet the Lord Chancellor, I did not even know of the existence of this association. I have endeavoured to inform myself of the nature and objects of it, and it appears to me that it assumes a double character. It is, on the one hand, a mutual assurance association against misfortune, whilst on the other, it is a purely charitable society. In both characters it cannot be too highly estimated. Speaking with regard to its first character—viz., that of mutual assurance, nothing can be more admirable than that men, when they start in life, should take such steps as will tend to mitigate misfortune in the event of misfortune coming upon them, for what man is there in the outset of his career, he be a solicitor, or barrister, or anything else, who can be sure that he will be able to go through life free from the shafts of misfortune? No man assuredly can be, and therefore, looking at it in the light of a mutual assurance association, it is well that young men commencing their career as solicitors should contribute to the funds of this society. If they should be so favoured as to escape the necessity of ever having to appeal to those gentlemen who distribute the funds of this association, how happy they will be to feel that that which they have been paying without any inconvenience to themselves, during the several years of their lives, will provide a fund

out of which the necessities of their less fortunate brethren may be relieved. Gentlemen, whatever may be the view in which one regards this society, whether the joining it exhibits prudence or exhibits generosity, those are qualities which every one acquainted with the solicitors of England must well know he will find in their highest excellence amongst them. No man can have associated, as I have now done for more than twenty years, with the solicitors of London and the country generally, without knowing that amongst no class of men do you find generosity more signally exhibited. At every turn of their career an appeal is made to them, and they have to show that they are not actuated by mercenary feelings, but having the opportunity they constantly avail themselves of it, and give evidence that no men are more willing to contribute their time, their money, and their talents to objects which are proved desirable than solicitors. On the other, hand if we look for evidence of prudence we know we shall find that quality developed in its highest manner amongst the solicitors of this country. It is that prudence which we all rely upon as our guide in any difficulty or emergency which may arise requiring us to consult them, and I must confess it appears to me that the solicitors set an example which it would be well for that branch of the profession to which I have until recently had the honour to belong to follow. Let us for a moment glance at the way in which the solicitors have known how to build themselves up to a power in the realm. From very small beginnings they have caused gradually to rise into power that noble confederation the Law Institution. They have not used it for selfish purposes, but with a view to raise the character of the members of their branch of the profession, and they have by degrees so elevated the character of the members of it that they may indeed now well be said to form one body with the Bar. I am not sure that I am not now about to express an opinion opposed to the views of many, it may be that in giving utterance to it I shall be in a minority with my friends at the Bar, and my friends the solicitors. But let me say I have never been afraid of being in a minority. I believe that all good opinions have been in a minority once, and you must be content to wait until your minority grows into a majority. With this preface I do not hesitate to enunciate my opinion, that the two branches of the profession might well be amalgamated. No one knows better than I do that the duties of an advocate are entirely different from those of a solicitor, but I know no means of drawing a sharp and dividing line. They merge into one another, and the man who begins his career does not know until he has been waiting long years for what he may have the greatest fitness; and I believe it would be well to leave all men to find out, according to the opportunities which may arise, calling forth particular qualities and talents which were in them, whether or not they are better qualified to carry on the profession of a solicitor or to adopt that of the advocate. That is the case in other countries, and I believe it is peculiar to England that the two branches of the profession should be separated as they are—not only to England in its largest sense as an empire, but almost peculiar to this very country in which we now are, for in almost all our colonies the two branches of the profession are now amalgamated. I am not aware that in any of the countries where such an amalgamation exists it has been found that any inconvenience arises from leaving it to men to ascertain for themselves whether they will confine themselves to one or other branch of the profession. I believe that there can be no better training for a young barrister during the time he is waiting for business than devoting himself to the duties of a solicitor. Gentlemen, I have been tempted into this digression from some observations which fell from my learned friend, Mr. Hinde Palmer. I hope they recommended themselves to you, and if they do not you will not expect me, I am sure, to withdraw them. With regard to the charity which I have been called upon to investigate in order that I might, to the best of my ability, fulfil the duties of your chairman, let me say that I have not been supplied with any statistics, and it is fortunate for you I have not, because otherwise I should have felt it my duty to have referred to such statistics. But I am informed that hitherto a very large number of the members of the profession, viz., the solicitors, have contributed to the funds of this society, I am sure you will all be anxious that there should be no falling off in that respect, either in the numbers or in the amount contributed. Before I conclude let me repeat that I feel satisfied you have not made sufficiently known to the members of the bar, the objects which you seek to attain. I am judging, of course, by myself, and I feel assured that you would derive very considerable assistance

if you were to let the members of the bar know that you were willing to receive such assistance from them. And whether or not the amalgamation to which I have alluded be far or near or never to take place, I am persuaded that the Bar will always feel that they cannot do better than be united with the solicitors in such a good work as the furtherance of the objects of this association. I am delighted to have this opportunity of expressing, by my presence here to night, and by the words which I now utter with my whole heart, the sense of gratitude which I entertain for the members of your branch of the profession, who have by their confidence enabled me to attain the position which I now fill. I have very great pleasure in proposing to you the following toast: "The Solicitor's Benevolent Association, and may prosperity attend it." (Loud applause.)

Mr. RIFFE (the secretary) then read a list of donations and subscriptions, amounting in the aggregate to nearly £600, including the Lord Chancellor 20 guineas, the Lord Chief Justice 10 guineas, Mr. Justice Keating 10 guineas, Vice-Chancellor Giffard, 10 guineas, the Lord Chief Baron, 5 guineas, and the Chairman £10.

Mr. W. FIELD, Q.C., in a felicitous speech, proposed, "The chairman of the evening." He stated his conviction that there was not a more truthful and honest man than Mr. Justice Hannen. In reference to the observations made by the chairman upon the subject of amalgamation, Mr. Field said he had been a solicitor's clerk, and a solicitor, and he did not believe that he was the worse barrister for that. He concurred in the observations of the chairman upon the subject of the union of the two branches of the legal profession, and having paid a warm tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Anderton, the late chairman of the association, he concluded amidst approving cheers.

The CHAIRMAN in response said he was very grateful to the meeting for the hearty reception they had given him, and for the manner in which the toast had just been received. Alluding to the sentiments with regard to himself uttered by Mr. Field, he humorously said they might in some measure be attributed to the fact that he had decided a case that morning in Mr. Field's favour. (Laughter.) He had the most earnest desire to deserve the good opinion of both branches of the profession, and he could say with the utmost sincerity that he would devote himself with all his heart, soul, and ability, to merit the good opinion which at present he could not but believe was entertained of him.

Mr. DAVENPORT proposed, "The directors, auditors, and stewards," which was responded to by Mr. Thomas Harrison.

Mr. C. A. SMITH, proposed, "The visitors," and making reference to the observations of the chairman said he was not in favour of a change in the relations existing between the two branches of the profession.

Mr. MONTAGUE COOKSON responded. He said he had been unexpectedly called upon to acknowledge the toast. He regretted that the merits of the association were not more widely promulgated, and hoped the time was not far distant when there might be an institution for the Bar rivaling in its usefulness the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

Mr. GIRAUD having proposed the last toast, "The ladies," the company separated.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Incorporated Law Society, will be held in the hall of the society, in Chancery-lane, London, on Friday, the 10th July next, at two o'clock.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS AT TRINITY TERM EXAMINATION, 1868.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

(By GEO. KENRICK, Esq., Solicitor.)

1. If A. has reasonable grounds for believing that B. has in his possession property which he has stolen from A., A. may obtain a search-warrant on application to a justice of the peace on information on oath that he is the owner of the stolen goods, and that he has reasonable ground for suspecting that such goods are in the possession of B., and within the jurisdiction of the justice applied to.

2. A criminal information *ex officio* is an information exhibited by the Attorney-General, on the prosecution of the Crown, for misdemeanours of such enormity as tend to en-

danger or disturb the Government, or to molest or affront him in the discharge of his duties (4 Steph. Com. 458).

3. The punishment now substituted for transportation is penal servitude (See 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3; 4 Steph. Com. 553).

4. If land is settled by deed to the use of A. for life, with remainder to the use of his first and other sons in tail, with remainder to the use of A. and his heirs, and A. is found guilty of high treason, the title of the land so settled will be affected by the escheat consequent upon such crime, and the land will be forfeited to the Crown to the extent of A.'s life interest, and the ultimate remainder in fee therein; but if A. had barred the entail before the conviction, the ultimate remainder would not escheat (See 1 Steph. Com. 2).

5. If a wife be indicted for bigamy the second husband would be a competent witness after the first marriage had been proved; the exception as to evidence given by the husband against his wife being inadmissible does not arise unless a valid marriage has been solemnized between the parties (Roscoe's Crim. Evid. 6th edit. 295; see Arch. Prac. and Evid. in Crim. Cas. 15th edit. 235).

6. A director of a public company who knowingly publishes false accounts is guilty of a misdemeanour (24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, s. 84).

7. Either side in criminal proceedings may discredit a witness of their own who proves adverse, by calling other evidence to contradict him, and (by leave of the judge) by showing that such witness has at other times made statements inconsistent with the testimony complained of, but they cannot discredit a witness of their own by calling evidence to show that such witness is a person of bad character generally (28 Vict. c. 18, s. 3).

8. In a case where a person has been indicted, and the grand jury have ignored the indictment, a fresh bill may afterwards be preferred against him to another grand jury for the same offence (4 Steph. Com. 445 and 487).

9. A writ of *habeas corpus* may be granted by any of the superior courts at Westminster, and out of term by a judge of such superior courts. The writ is granted by virtue of the 31 Car. 2, c. 2, amended by 56 Geo. 3, c. 100.

10. If a justice of the peace, in a case in which he has jurisdiction, makes a mistake in his decision on a point of law, he is not liable to an action unless the mistake was committed or act done maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, and no information will lie for a mistake in law made by such justice (See 11 & 12 Vict. c. 44, s. 1; Broom's Com. 3rd edit. 105).

11. To constitute perjury it is requisite to show that a lawful oath has been administered to the person charged by one having authority in that behalf. That it has been administered in a judicial proceeding, and that the oath was false upon a point material to the issue in question to the knowledge of the person charged (See 4 Steph. Com. 322).

12. Forgery is not in any case capital, and it may not now be punished by death (See 7 Will. 4; 1 Vict. c. 84).

13. The crimes which can be punished by death are treason, murder, and piracy (See 4 Steph. Com.).

14. Justices of the peace exercise jurisdiction in criminal matters by the authority of their appointment from the Crown, and the limits of such jurisdiction are prescribed by the commission by which they are appointed, and the statutes under which they act (See 11 & 12 Vict. c. 42; 2 Steph. Com. 627).

15. If a peer of the realm is charged with felony during the sitting of Parliament, he is tried before his peers in their House, and if such charge is made during the recess he is to be tried before the Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain (See 4 Steph. Com. 383).

BANKRUPTCY AND PRACTICE OF THE COURTS.

By GEORGE KENRICK, Esq., Solicitor.

1. In order to obtain an adjudication of bankruptcy by a creditor against a trader-debtor, it is requisite to prove—(1) a sufficient petitioning creditor's debt; (2) an act of bankruptcy; (3) the trading of the debtor at or since the contracting of the debt—against a non-trader debtor the first and second requisites—in the case of a debtor petitioning against himself, it is only requisite to present and file a petition for adjudication in proper form to the court.

2. Acts of bankruptcy by a trader—(1) departing from or being out of the realm and remaining abroad; (2) departing from his dwelling house; (3) or otherwise absenting himself; (4) beginning to keep house, if these acts be evidenced by an intent to defeat or delay creditors; (5) suffering himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due; (6) yielding himself to prison; (7) suffering himself

to be outlawed; (8) making an assignment of his estate; (9) non-payment of a judgment debt after a judgment summons; (10) filing declaration of insolvency; (11) non-payment of debt of a trader-debtor summons; (12) having execution levied for a debt by seizure and sale of his goods; (13) lying in prison for debt for fourteen days. By a non-trader the acts are—(14) escaping out of prison; (15) filing declaration of bankruptcy; (16) having execution for debt levied by seizure and sale; (17) non-payment of debt after judgment summons; (18) lying in prison for debt for two calendar months.

3. An act of bankruptcy against a trader member of Parliament may be obtained by the creditor filing in one of the superior courts of law an affidavit of debt, and suing out a writ of summons in proper form, and causing the same to be personally served on the debtor. If the debtor for one month fail to pay or secure the debt, or enter into a bond with sureties to pay the amount recovered in the action, and enter an appearance within one month, he will commit an act of bankruptcy (Bankrupt Act, 1849, s. 77).

4. The judgment debt must amount to £50, have been contracted since the passing of the Bankrupt Act, 1861, and be one for which execution against the person can issue, and one week from the signing judgment, if the debtor be a trader, or one calendar month if a non-trader, must have elapsed. An affidavit of debt by the creditor is made and filed, and a judgment debtor summons, requiring the debtor to appear and be examined respecting his ability to satisfy the debt, is issued thereon; and if, after service of the summons, or after notice inserted in the newspapers, if the debtor is keeping out of the way to avoid service, the debtor does not pay, secure, or compound for the debt and costs to the satisfaction of the creditor, the Court may adjudge him bankrupt; and where he has not appeared notice of the adjudication must be served upon him in like manner as the summons is to be served (Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 76, *et seq.*).

5. A debtor can dispute an adjudication of bankruptcy, if a trader, within seven days from the service of the summons issued after adjudication, by giving notice to the messenger and petitioning creditor, after the service of which notice he will be allowed to inspect the depositions upon which the adjudication was obtained. A day is fixed for the hearing before the commissioner, and the petitioning creditor is bound to produce the witnesses whose evidence he used on obtaining the adjudication; there are special provisions where the act of bankruptcy is founded on a judgment-debtor summons. If the time for disputing the adjudication before the commissioner has elapsed, the bankrupt may apply by appeal within twenty-one days from the advertisement of the adjudication.

6. An adjudication of bankruptcy may be obtained adversely against one partner in a firm by a joint creditor if such partner has committed an act of bankruptcy. Acts of bankruptcy are not joint, for before all the partners can be adjudicated bankrupt an act of bankruptcy by each must be proved (Griff. & Holmes, 176).

7. In the case of the bankruptcy of one member of a firm the assignees of his estate succeed to his rights, as upon a dissolution at the time of the commencement of the assignees' title the liquidation of the firm is in the first place the right of the solvent partners, and after payment of the partnership debts the share in the assets of the bankrupt partner belongs to the assignees, and they are also entitled to a share of any profits earned subsequently to the dissolution.

8. Debts may be proved by affidavit at any general or special meetings for proof of debts. The general meetings for receiving proofs are the first or choice meeting, the meetings for the last examination and dividend meetings, and every creditor may, by affidavit or declaration by himself or clerk, able to make an affidavit thereof, and by forwarding such affidavit or declaration to the assignees. If securities are held by the creditor these must be given up realised or valued before the debt can be proved, and all bills, bonds, and judgments relating to the debt in the creditor's possession must be produced at the time of sending the proof.

9. The following offences will have the effect of causing the refusal or suspension of the bankrupt's order of discharge:—(1) If the bankrupt shall be found guilty of acts amounting to a misdemeanour; (2) if he has carried on his trade by means of fictitious capital; (3) or if he could not have had at the time when any of his debts were contracted any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay the same; (4) or, if a trader, he has with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs, wilfully omitted to keep proper

books of account; (5) or, whether trader or not, that his insolvency is attributable to rash and hazardous speculation, or unjustifiable extravagance in living; (6) or if he has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by frivolous or vexatious defence to any action or suit to recover any debt or money due from him (Act, 1861, s. 159).

10. The following are some of the offences in respect of which the bankrupt will be liable to be indicted for a misdemeanour:—(1) non-surrender; (2) neglecting to make a full discovery of his estate, books, and papers; (3) removing, concealing, or embezzling any part of his property to the value of £10 after or within sixty days prior to the adjudication; (4) allowing a false debt to remain proved against his estate without disclosing the same; (5) concealing or wilfully withholding any of the books or papers relating to his affairs; (6) making any fraudulent entry in his books, or fraudulently omitting any entry therefrom, after or within three months before adjudication; (7) within the like time fraudulently making away with, or encumbering any part of his property; (8) under his bankruptcy, or within three months prior thereto, attempting to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses (Act, 1861, s. 221).

11. The order of discharge discharges the bankrupt from all debts, claims, or demands provable under his bankruptcy, and if after the granting of the order he is arrested, or any action be brought against him for any such debt, claim, or demand, he is entitled to be discharged upon entering an appearance, and may plead in general that the cause of action accrued before he became bankrupt (Act, 1861, s. 161).

12. The law of order and disposition is based upon the principle of preventing a trader from obtaining credit by means of appearing to be in possession of that which in reality belongs to some one else; if, therefore, at the time of the bankruptcy the bankrupt be in possession of goods belonging to another, with the consent of such other an order vesting such goods in the assignees may be obtained and the goods will then form part of the assets of the bankrupt's estate. This doctrine applies to shares, debts, and other interests in personality, but not to goods which the custom of trade places in a bankrupt's possession without giving rise to the belief that they are his own property.

13. Under section 110 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, a majority in value of the creditors present at any meeting may resolve that no further proceedings be taken in Bankruptcy, and after an adjournment for fourteen days, in order that notice of such resolution may be given to every creditor by official or creditor's assignee, a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors present at the adjourned meeting may resolve that the proceedings in bankruptcy shall be suspended, and the effects of the bankruptcy wound up and administered in such manner as such majority shall direct, and the bankrupt, having made a full discovery of his estate, is entitled to apply for an order of discharge (Act, 1861, s. 210).

14. Under the same Act, section 185, at the first meeting of creditors, or at any meeting to be called for the purpose, and of which ten days' notice is required to be given in the *London Gazette*, three-fourths in number and value of the creditors present or represented at such meeting may resolve that the estate ought to be wound up under a deed of arrangement, composition, or otherwise, and that an application shall be made to the Court to stay proceedings in bankruptcy for such period as the Court shall think fit, and when the deed has been assented to by the requisite number of creditors, and approved by the Court, and registered under order of the Court, the bankruptcy is annulled.

15. The principal requisites to render a deed of arrangement binding on all the creditors are:—(1) That a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors (including secured creditors) of the debtor, whose debts respectively amount to £10 and upwards, shall before or after the execution thereof by the debtor, execute or assent in writing to the deed; (2) that the trustees, if any, execute the deed; (3) that the execution of the deed by the debtor be attested by a solicitor; (4) that within twenty-eight days from the execution by the debtor, the deed, being duly stamped, be produced and left at the office of the chief registrar for registration; (5) that with the deed there be delivered an affidavit by the debtor, or some person able to depose thereto, or a certificate of the trustee that the requisite number of creditors have assented, and stating the amount in value of the property comprised in the deed; (6) in the case of assignment, that immediately on

the execution of the deed possession of the property comprised therein shall be given to the trustees; (7) the deed, it has been held, must be for the equal benefit of all the creditors, and be executed *bona fide*.

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

Trinity Term, 1868.

Names of Candidates.	To whom Articled, Assigned, &c.
Ashworth, Thos. Baker.....	Robt. M. Shipman; Edwd. Waugh.
Barnett, Louis	Algernon Edwd. Sidney.
Baylis, Edwd. Wm. Driffield	John Alex. M. Pinniger; John Wilkinson.
Bellas, Wm.....	Rd. Holden.
Bevan, Arthur Talbot.....	Thos. Barrett.
Bird, Chas. Ellis.....	Geo. B. Hume.
Bischoff, Thos. Wm.....	Geo. Cox Bompas.
Blackburne, Chas. Edwd....	John Ponsonby.
Blount, Alfred John	Geo. Matthews Arnold.
Bolton, Thos. Fras.....	Thos. Bolton.
Booth, Allen Lister.....	Samuel Lister Booth.
Bowlby, Thos. Wm. Salvin	Wm. Benjn. Paterson.
Bretherton, Henry James...	James Bretherton.
Bridgman, Edwd. John.....	Harry John Westall.
Brodie, Geo.....	Wm. Mark Fladgate.
Burcher, Fredk.....	Henry Saunders, sen.
Button, John Claxton....	Pd. Archer Wallington.
Caines, Geo. John Parry ...	Rd. I. Bencraft; Thomas Kennedy.
Cartwright, Fredk. Fox.....	John Bligh Stanley.
Chalk, John Chas.	Chas. Chalk; James Beaumont.
Church, Edmd. Fras. Blake	Edmund B. Church; Edwd. Francis Bigg.
Clegg, Wm. Johnson.....	Chas. E. Broadbent; Leonard A. Ryalls.
Collins, Cannings	Edwd. Fras. Slack.
Colyar, Henry Anselm	Wm. Harris.
Cooper, John Forster, B.A....	John Cuttle Gooddy.
Cory, Robt.	Samuel Barnett Cory.
Crompton, Henry Dickinson	Rd. Enfield.
Curtis, Joseph Edwd.....	Geo. Edwd. Sharland.
Davies, Wm.....	Edwd. Bretherton.
Davies, Wm. Hier	Rd. Wyndham Williams.
Dawkin, David Phillips.....	Henry Ward Collins.
Dodge, Wm. Foden	Thos. Dodge; Fk. Turner.
Dyson, Meek	Edwd. Lewis Ashworth.
Eaden, Edward.	Henry Hawkes.
Easton, Josiah	Rd. Easton.
Edwards, Edmund Geo.....	Edmund Butler; Edwards.
English, Rd. Mills	James Atter; Edwd. Atter.
Evans, John Henry	Benjn. Evans.
Falkner, Chas. Edwd.....	Henry Falkner.
Forster, Geo., jun	Geo. Forster, sen.
Gasquet, Chas.....	Jas. Allen, jun; John Ky-naston, jun.
Gibson, Geo. Herbert.....	Robert Edward Moore.
Gillespie, Alexr., jun.	Chas. Bischoff.
Glyn, Spencer Robinson ...	Jas. Joseph Blake; Chas. H. Clarke.
Godfrey, Edward Croth ...	Daniel Godfrey.
Goldney, Fred. Hastings ...	Wm. Renny; Alfred John Keary; Thos. Pleva.
Garham, John.....	Wm. Burra Arnison.
Greenop, Wm. Chas.....	Fk. Green; Thos. Chas. Allin.
Hardwicke, Lee.....	Joseph Settle.
Harle, Wm. Ayton	Wm. Harle.
Harley, Edwd. Arthur	Edwd. Harley.
Haworth, Wm.	Wm. Slater, jun.
Hayward, Christo. Geo.....	Fk. Hayward.
Hilder, Edward	Geo. Ade.
Hiron, Henry	Henry Holland Burne.
Hodgkinson, Grosv. jun.	Grosvenor Hodgkinson, sen.
Hollins, Elijah	Wm. Cooper; Hayes; and Wright.
Holmes, Rd. Marmaduke ...	Rd. Holmes.
James, Edward	John Smale Torr.
James, Fredk.....	Samuel George Johnson.
Jones, Robert	Edwd. Walker; Edwd. Broese.
King, Thos. John Serving-ton Savery	Wm. John Woolcombe.
Kirby, Fras. John Forsell...	Wm. Bilsen, jun.

Names of Candidates.	To whom Article d, Assigned, &c.
Knowle, Fredk. Belliss ...	Geo. James Johnson; Isaac Knowles.
Lake, Ernest Edward.....	Benjn. Greene Lake.
Lane, Henry John	Henry Wm. Trinder.
Lord, Wm. Cluley	John Lord; Robt. M. Shipman.
Lovett, Henry Albert	Geo. Thos. Davies; Henry Simpson.
Mannings, Henry Jacob ...	Geo. Smith.
Martineau, Basil.....	Hen. Markby; H. P. Southey; Philip Henry Lawrence.
Mason, Chas. Samuel.....	Henry Hewitt Mason.
Master, Harcourt	Geo. Master; John Jas. Johnson.
Mellor, Joah	Nehemiah Learoyd.
Middlewood, Geo.	Robt. Lawson Ford.
Mileham, Harry Thos.	Wm. Henry Scott.
Miller, Julius Samuel	Jas. Russell Miller.
Morris, Francis Wyld	Mark Sharman.
Mortimer, Geo Ferris Whidborne	Thos. Lyde.
Murton, Chas.	Geo. Martin Hughes.
Nicholson, Beckitt	Geo. Pearson Nicholson.
Pearson, Arthur Geo.....	Thos. Johnson; Fk. John Blake.
Paynter, Henry Augustus...	Edwin Newman; William Forster.
Philpott, Edwd. Price	Wm. Baker; P.A. Nairne.
Purvis, Fredk. Arthur	Jas. Tuck Withers.
Ratcliff, Sidney George	Thos. W. Ratcliff; Wm. Rowcliff.
Reece, Lewis Thos.....	John Pybus Ingledew.
Shackleton Arthur Angell...	John Shackleton.
Shea, Wm. Leonard	St. P. B. Hook; Henry S. Ryland.
Sheppard, Thos. Garside ...	John Steer Hincks.
Sibree, John David	Thos. Spurr.
Skinner, Harry John.....	John S. Falkner; Jas. Pilgrim.
Smith, Alfred Edward	Geo. Birt Smith.
Smith, Wm. Alexr.	Wm. Newton.
Speakman, Chas. Edwd.....	John Speakman; Edwd. D. Broughton.
Storey, Thos. Pickworth ...	Robt. Slaney; Wm. Cooper; Edwd. Doyle; Archd. Scott Lawson.
Strickland, Nathaniel	Jas. D. Wadham.
Sutcliffe, John Thos.	Jas. P. Sutcliffe.
Sweeting, Edwd	Henry Davis Poole.
Symes, Wm. Henry	Fras. E. Smith.
Tarbet, Edwd Godfrey, B.A.	Wm. Gandy Bateson.
Thompson, Thos.	Rd. Thompson.
Thomson, Joseph	Philip S. Cox.
Twynan, Chas. Henry	Geo. Twynan Porter.
Waddington, Wm. Geo.....	John Wm. Danby.
Walker, Stephen Jas	Thos. Walker.
Walter, Henry Finlay	Weir Anderson.
Watts, Wm. Henry Shaw...	Edwd. Worthington; Rt. M. Shipman.
Willins, Wm. Preston	Geo. H. Cooper; Jas. M. Dale.
Zorath, Wm. Gatward	Rd. Wyndham Williams.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were on Saturday called to the degree of barrister-at-law:—

Middle Temple.—G. Washington, Heywood holder of a certificate of honour of the first-class, awarded by the Council of Legal Education, Trinity Term, 1868; Thomas Stephen Whitaker; David Greenhill Bruce-Gardyne, B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford; Robt. Joseph Crosthwaite, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford; Edward Henry Selfe, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; John Alexander Jackson, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford; Alexander McNeill, of Trinity College, Dublin; John Morris Maskell, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Thomas Collins, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge; James Thomasin Foster, LL.B., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; Henry Thorowgood Hunt; Charles Edward Moore; Edward Arkwright Bruxner, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford; Charles William Reynolds, of St. John's College, Cambridge; Mortimer Edward Neville Woodard; Edward Julian Dunn, of Brasenose College, Oxford; William Sydenham Gants; Thomas Smith Gleadowe, B.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge; Jean Theodore Paul Edmund Rondineau, Licentiate and Doctor

of Laws, of Paris; Catchick Wise Arathoon; Chas. John Wilkins; John Buckingham Pope, of Magdalen College, Cambridge; Charles Edward Gregg Fisher, of Christ College, Cambridge; Henry Edward Le Vavasour Durell; John Stuart Colquhoun; Jas. Baird Moffatt, of the University of Glasgow; Lewis Jean Arthur Michel, B.A., LL.B., in France; Gideon Pulteney Johnstone; Arthur Hamon; Arthur Green; Louis Mallet-Parot; and Wilmot Lane, Esqrs.

Gray's-inn.—Robert Percival Evans, of No. 4, Gray's-inn-square, second son of R. Mendham Evans, of Orpines, Waterbury, Kent; Jno. Rose, of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, eldest son of John Randolph Rose, of the same place; Chas. Baker, of No. 108, Gower-street, fourth son of Henry Baker, of the same place, architect; Richard White, of her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of Thomas White, late of the same service; and Arthur Davenport, of her Majesty's Consular Service, now residing at Upper Barbours, Worcester, fourth son of the late Rev. Charles Davenport, rector of Welford, Gloucester, Esqrs.

Lincoln's-inn.—Archibald Henry Simpson, B.A., Cambridge; Alexander William Crichton, Cambridge; Cecil Clare Marston Dale, B.A., Cambridge; Henry Wm. May, B.A., Oxford; Walter Bisset, B.A., Cambridge; John Thomas Smith, LL.B., Melbourne; Henry John Tweedy, B.A., London; Thomas Theophilus Forbes, University of Calcutta; John Wm. Cooper, LL.B., Cambridge; William Sloan, of Madras; and Arthur William Crawley-Beevey B.A., Oxford, Esqrs.

COURT PAPERS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

CHANCERY SITTINGS.

Sittings after Trinity Term, 1868.

LORD CHANCELLOR.		Monday	
Lincoln's Inn.		Tuesday	
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Tuesday		Saturday	

must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

LORDS JUSTICES.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday, June 19 { The First Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Saturday ..20
Monday ..22 Appeals.
Tuesday ..23
Wednesday ..24
Thursday ..25 The Second Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps. & appeals.
Friday ..26
Saturday ..27
Monday ..29 Appeals.
Tuesday ..30
Wednesday ..31
Thursday ..2 The Third Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps. & appeals.
Friday ..3
Saturday ..4
Monday ..6 Appeals.
Tuesday ..7
Wednesday ..8
Thursday ..9 The Fourth Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps. & appeals.
Friday ..10
Saturday ..11
Monday ..13 Appeals.
Tuesday ..14
Wednesday ..15
Thursday ..16 The Fifth Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps. & apps.
Friday ..17
Saturday ..18
Monday ..20 Appeals.
Tuesday ..21
Wednesday ..22
Thursday ..23 { Ptns. in lunacy
app. ptns., bk.
apps., and apps.
Friday ..24
Saturday ..25 Appeals.
Monday ..27
Tuesday ..28 The Sixth Seal.—
App. motions.

NOTICE.—The days (if any) on which the Lords Justices shall be engaged in the Full Court, or at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are excepted.

V. C. Sir JOHN STUART.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday, June 19 { The First Seal.—
Mtns. and causes.
Ptns., sht. causes,
and causes.
Saturday ..20
Monday ..22 Causes.
Tuesday ..23
Wednesday ..24
Thursday ..25 The Second Seal.—
Mtns. & causes.
Ptns. & causes.
Friday ..26
Saturday ..27 Sht. causes & causes.
Monday ..29 Causes.
Tuesday ..30
Wednesday ..31
Thursday ..2 The Third Seal.—
Motions & causes.
Ptns. & causes.
Friday ..3
Saturday ..4 Sht. causes & causes.
Monday ..6 Causes.
Tuesday ..7
Wednesday ..8
Thursday ..9 The Fourth Seal.—
Mtns. and causes.
Ptns. and causes.
Friday ..10
Saturday ..11 Sht. causes & causes.
Monday ..13 Causes.
Tuesday ..14
Wednesday ..15
Thursday ..16 The Fifth Seal.—
Mtns. and causes.
Ptns. & causes.
Friday ..17
Saturday ..18 Sht. causes & causes.
Monday ..20 Causes.
Tuesday ..21
Wednesday ..22
Thursday ..23
Friday ..24 Petitions & causes.
Saturday ..25 Sht. causes & causes.
Monday ..27 Causes.
Tuesday ..28 The Sixth Seal.—
Motions.

N.B.—At the sittings after Trinity Term, and immediately after the

First Seal, the Vice-Chancellor will hear further considerations in priority to original causes. Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

No cause, motion for decree, or further consideration, except by order of the Court, may be marked to stand over, if it shall be within twelve of the last cause or matter in the printed paper of the day for hearing.

V. C. Sir RICHARD MALINS.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday, June 19 { The First Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns., sht. causes,
& gen. pa.
Saturday ..20
Monday ..22 General paper.
Tuesday ..23
Wednesday ..24
Thursday ..25 The Second Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns. & gen. pa.
Friday ..26
Saturday ..27 Short causes and general paper.
Monday ..29 General paper.
Tuesday ..30
Wednesday ..31
Thursday ..2 The Third Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns. & gen. pa.
Friday ..3
Saturday ..4 Short causes and general paper.
Monday ..6 General paper.
Tuesday ..7
Wednesday ..8
Thursday ..9 The Fourth Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns. & gen. pa.
Friday ..10
Saturday ..11 Short causes and general paper.
Monday ..13 General paper.
Tuesday ..14
Wednesday ..15
Thursday ..16 The Fifth Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns. & gen. pa.
Friday ..17
Saturday ..18 Sht. causes, and general paper.
Monday ..20 General paper.
Tuesday ..21
Wednesday ..22
Thursday ..23 Ptns. & gen. pa.
Friday ..24
Saturday ..25 Sht. causes, and general paper.
Monday ..27 General paper.
Tuesday ..28 The Sixth Seal.—
Motions.

N.B.—At the sittings after Trinity Term, the Vice-Chancellor will hear further considerations in priority to original causes. Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard. Adjourned summonses will be heard as motions.

V. C. Sir G. M. GIFFARD.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday, June 19 { The First Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns., sht. cans.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.
Saturday ..20
Monday ..22 General paper.
Tuesday ..23
Wednesday ..24
Thursday ..25 The Second Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns., sht. cans.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.
Friday ..26
Saturday ..27
Monday ..29 General paper.
Tuesday ..30
Wednesday ..31
Thursday ..2 The Third Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns., sht. cans.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.
Friday ..3
Saturday ..4
Monday ..6 General paper.
Tuesday ..7
Wednesday ..8
Thursday ..9 The Fourth Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Ptns., sht. causes,
adj. sums., & gen. paper.

Monday13
Tuesday14 General paper.
Wednesday ..15
Thursday ..16 The Fifth Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
General paper.
Friday ..17 Ptns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.
Saturday ..18
Monday20
Tuesday21 General paper.
Wednesday ..22
Thursday ..23
Friday24 Ptns., sht. causes,
adj. sums., & gen.
pa.

Monday27..General paper.
Tuesday ..28 { The Sixth Seal.—
Motions.

N.B.—At these sittings the Vice-Chancellor will hear such further considerations as are in the printed list in priority to original causes. Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard, and the proper papers be left with the Vice-Chancellor's officer on the day before the cause comes into the paper.

ORDER—CLOSING OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

June 2, 1868.

Whereas, it is proper that the accounts kept by the Accountant-General of this court should be examined and compared in order to settle the same; and whereas it will require considerable time to perfect such examination; and it is necessary that a time should be appointed for closing the books accounts of the said Accountant-General or the purposes aforesaid. I do order that the books of the said Accountant-General be closed from and after Friday, the 21st day of August next, to Wednesday, the 28th day of October, next inclusive, excepting upon the days and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, in order to adjust the accounts of the suitors with the books kept at the bank; and that during that time no draft for any money, except as hereinafter provided, or certificate for any effects under the care and direction of this Court, be signed or delivered out by the Accountant-General, or any stocks or annuities accepted or transferred by him relating to the suitors of this Court, and that no purchase, sale, or transfer be made by the said Accountant-General unless the order and request or registrar's certificate be left at his office on or before Saturday, the 8th day of August next; and that no order for payment of any money out of court, which may be therein court, be received in the Accountant General's office after Tuesday the 11th day of August next. Provided, nevertheless, that the office of the said Accountant-General shall be open on Thursday the 16th, Friday the 16th, and Saturday the 17th days of October next, for the delivery out of any regular interest drafts which may have become payable in respect of the October dividends, and of any other regular interest drafts which have become payable prior to or during the closing of the office as aforesaid. And to the end that the suitors may have notice hereof, and apply to the court as there shall be occasion, to have money paid to them out of the bank, or stocks or annuities transferred to them, before the 21st day of August next, I do order that this order be entered and set up in the several offices of this court.

(Signed) CAIRNS, C.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

At the Sittings in Banco after Term, commencing on Saturday, the 13th day of June instant, the case of the *Queen and The Mayor of Teckesbury* (from the Crown paper) will be first heard, the county cases in the new trial paper (except those tried before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Hannen) will then be taken, after which the special paper will be proceeded with.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court will on Wednesday the 17th, Thursday 18th, Friday 19th, Tuesday 23rd, Wednesday 24th, Thursday 25th; and Friday 26th days of June inst.; hold sittings in Banc, and proceed in disposing of the country new trials and the cases standing in the special paper, and also proceed to give judgment in the cases standing for consideration of the Court; and this Court will also hold a sitting in Banc on Monday, the 6th day of July next, to give judgment in cases standing over.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

This Court will hold sittings on Saturday the 20th, Monday the 22nd, Tuesday the 23rd, and Wednesday the 24th days of June inst., and will at such sittings proceed in disposing of the business then pending, and will also hold a sitting on Tuesday the 7th day of July next for the purpose of giving judgment in matters then standing for judgment.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Sittings at Nisi Prius in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy KELLY, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, after Trinity Term, 1868.

Middlesex.—Saturday, June 13, to Wednesday, June 24, both inclusive, special juries and common juries.

London.—Thursday, June 25, to Friday, July 10, both inclusive, special juries and common juries.

The Court will sit at 10 o'clock each day.

SUMMER CIRCUITS.

Home.—Hertford, July 9; Chelmsford, 13; Lewes, 16; Maidstone, 21; Guildford, 28.

Oxford.—Abingdon, July 8; Oxford, 11; Worcester, 15; Stafford, 20; Shrewsbury, 28; Hereford, 31; Monmouth, Aug. 4; Gloucester, 7.

Northern.—Durham, July 9; Newcastle, 14; Carlisle, 18; Appleby, 22; Lancaster, 23; Manchester, 28; Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Western.—Winchester, July 9; Salisbury, 15; Dorchester, 18; Exeter, 22; Bodmin, 29; Wells, Aug. 3; Bristol, 7.

North Wales.—Newton, July 16; Dolgelly, 20; Carnarvon, 23; Beaumaris, 27; Ruthin, 30; Mold, Aug. 3; Chester, 6.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, June 12, 1868.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

5 per Cent. Consols, 35	Annuities, April, '85 12½
Ditto for Account, July 95½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
3 per Cent. Reduced, 94½	Ex Billa, £1000, per Ct. 17 p m
New 3 per Cent., 94½	Ditto, £500, Do 17 p m
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, 14 p m
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 4 per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73 105½	Ct. (last half-year) 248
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Ditto for Accounts,

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 104 p Ct. Apr. '74, 219	Ind. Inf. Pr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '72 105½
Ditto for Account	Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May, '79 110½
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80 114½	Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
Ditto for Account, —	April, '84 —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88 105½	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73 105½
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 5 per Ct., £1000, 35 p m
Ditto Enforced Pr., 4 per Cent. 90½	Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 35 p m

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The week opened with an upward movement in the funds, which culminated on Monday afternoon by consols reaching 95½ to 95½ for delivery, and 95½ for July 9. The railway market and foreign securities also displayed much buoyancy. On Tuesday a re-action took place, induced apparently by the sales which the rise in price had tempted; the general market sympathised with the funds. The week closes with some tendency towards a return to the firm tone of its commencement. The share market, however, especially the miscellaneous sorts, remains dull. The markets may be said to display, generally, more firmness than of late, but distrust still prevails in the share market.

On Thursday, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland decided that he had no jurisdiction to order the Great Seal to be affixed to the writ of error in the case of Mr. R. Pigott, of the *Irishman* newspaper, as prayed for in the petition of the prisoner. He stated that no precedent had been cited that he could act upon, and he would say "no rule" on the motion.

Mr. J. H. Tillett, solicitor, of Norwich, is named as a probable candidate for that borough at the dissolution.

On Wednesday, "grand day" at the Middle Temple, a bust of Sergeant Edmund Plowden was unveiled by Sir R. J. Phillimore, in the Middle Temple Hall. Plowden, who was a Shropshire man, was born in 1817, and studied first at Cambridge and then at Oxford; he then embraced physic as a profession, but afterwards turned to the law, and entered himself at Middle Temple. He became reader of his Inn, and was treasurer in 1872, the year the hall was built, compiled his famous reports of cases determined temp. Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and died in 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Montgomery Cunningham, V.C., the newly appointed commandant of the Inns of Courts Rifle Volunteer Corps, is the eldest son of Sir Thomas Montgomery Cunningham, Bart., of Corshill, Ayrshire, who is one of the claimants of the dormant earldom of Glencairn. He was born in 1834, and entered the army in 1853. He served during the Crimean campaign.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—On June 7, at Cleveland-lodge, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Charles J. Allen, Esq., of a daughter.

DAVIS—On June 9, the wife of Edmund F. Davis, Esq., of No. 6, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, W., of a son.

JACOBS—On April 21, at Graham's Town, the wife of Simon Jacobs, Esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for the Cape of Good Hope, of a daughter.

NEWTON—On June 10, at 12, Grove-park, Liverpool, the wife of James Banner Newton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOUGLAS—STRAIGHT—On June 4, at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Alfred Allan Douglas, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, to Emma Jane, daughter of the late Samuel Straight, Esq.

DEATH.

TEMPLE—On May 5, at Point de Galle, Christopher Edmond Temple Esq., Deputy Queen's Advocate, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Temple aged 28.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1868.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

General Iron Screw Collier Company (Limited and Reddiced).—Petition for reducing the capital from £250,000 to £120,000 was, on May 5, presented to the Master of the Rolls, and is now pending, and the list of creditors is to be made out as for July 6.

General Provident Assurance Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented June 5, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on June 20. Devonshire, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, solicitor for the petitioner.

Guaranteed Securities Association (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Giffard has, by an order dated May 23, ordered that the above company be wound up. Billing, Chapel-pl, Poultry, solicitor for the petitioners.

Imperial Silver Quarries Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented June 3, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on June 12. Van Soudan & Co, King-st, Cheapside, solicitors for the petitioners.

Iron Ship Coasting Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Malins has by an order dated May 23, ordered that the above company be wound up. Waltons and Bubb, 61 Winchester-st, solicitors for the petitioners.

North Wales Coal and Fire Brick Company (Limited).—The Master of the Rolls has, by an order dated April 23, ordered that the above company be wound up. Pritchard & Englefield, Wellington-chambers, Doctors'-common, solicitors for the petitioner.

Worle and Weston-super-Mare Brewery and Malting Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Malins has, by an order dated May 26, ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued.—Mead & Daubeney, King's Bench-walk, Temple, solicitors for the petitioners. Strand Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).—The Master of the Rolls has, by an order dated Dec 13, appointed Mr. William Fleet Smart, 33, Coleman-st, and George Holt Mason, Poppin's-st, Fleet-st, to be official liquidators.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1868.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Baglan Hall Collieries Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Malins has, by an order dated May 23, ordered that the above company be wound up. Becke, Bedford-row, solicitor for the petitioners. British and American Telegraph Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Giffard has, by an order dated March 17, appointed George Whiffin, 8, Old Jewry, to be official liquidator.

Iron Ship Coasting Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Malins has fixed Saturday, June 20, at his chambers, for the appointment of an official liquidator.

Princess of Wales Slate Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before July 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, to Frederick Bertram Smart, 85, Cheapside. Friday, July 24, at 11, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts or claims.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1868.

Davies, Wm, Lpool, Mast Maker. June 27. Halfpenny v Davies, V.C. Malins.

Dawson, Thos Pilkington, Groton House, Suffolk, Esq. June 29 Dawson v Dawson, M. R.

De Fradel, Sarah Anne D'Estevo, Norfolk-villas, Norfolk-road. June 28. Shuter v Hill, V.C. Malins.

Mew, Michael, Uckfield, Sussex, Gardener. June 29. Mew v Mew, V.C. Malins.

Parkiss, Hy John, Pelham-pl, Brompton, Gent. June 24. Parkiss v Parkiss, V.C. Malins.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1868.

Booth, John, Macclesfield, Chester, Gent. July 4. Clarke v Brindley, V.C. Malins.

Brown, Sarah Dionesse, Brent Leigh Hall, Suffolk. July 3. Brown v Taylor, V.C. Giffard.

Duke, Wm, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, M.D. July 1. Duke v Duke, M. R.

Walls, Robt, Jenkins Land Farm, Godstone, Surrey, Farmer. July 1. Walls v Steer, M. R.

Williams, Wm, Bristol, Gent. June 29. Williams v Williams, M. R.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1868.

Agate, Jas, Horsham, Sussex, Gent. July 6. Bedford, Horsham.

Alford, Geo Edwd, Richmond, Surrey. Aug 1. Pridemore, Goldsmiths Hall.

Birchall, Richd Whittle, Everton, nr Lpool, Gent. Aug 1. Foster & Son, Lpool.

Bridger, Hy, Acton st, Gray's-inn-rd, Gent. Aug 1. Clarke & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Crawford, Rev Wm Hy, Haughey-pk, Suffolk, Clerk. Sept 7. Davidson, Spring Gardens, Westminster.
 Fossey, Abraham, Kensworth, Hertford, Farmer. July 1. Vensey, Baldock.
 Godwin, Wm, Birm, Licensed Victualler. June 20. Cottrell, Birm. Heane, Hy, Newport, Salop, Solicitor. July 22. Heane, Newport.
 Jourdain, Wm Cornelius, Junction-villas, Junction-rd, Kentish-town, Gent. July 1. Stibbard & Beck, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-st.
 M'kin, Susannah Matilda, Lpool, Widow. July 1. Palgrave & Co Lpool.
 Manvell, John, Mill Town, Sheerness, Innkeeper. July 1. Bates, Sheerness.
 Morrison, Jas, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Coal Owner. July 1. Stanton Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Prior, Wm Edmund, Speenhamland, Berks, Poulterer. July 1. Turne Speenhamland.
 Roddis, Jas, Lighthorne, Warwick, Butcher. July 1. Haynes & Co Warwick.
 Scott, Robt, St Helens, Jersey, Dec 1. Flower, Gt Winchester-st-bldgs. Sankton, Philip Holmes, Benwell, Northumberland, Esq. July 1. Stanton & Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Tibbitts, Eleanor, Leamington Priors, Warwick, Widow. June 24. Haynes & Co, Warwick.
 Vickers Valentine, Olney-grove, Stafford, Esq. July 1. Gordon & Nicholls, Bridgnorth.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1868.

Arcoat, Geo, Commendale, York, Yeoman. Aug 3. Gray & Pannett, Whitby.
 Bullock, John, Gingham, Warialda District, New South Wales, Shepherd. July 15. Bircham, Fakenham.
 Croshaw, Mary Ann, York, Printer. Aug 4. Walker, York.
 Dowding, Susannah, Jordans, Somerset, Widow. Aug 1. Clarke & Lakin, Chard.
 Harvard, Thos, Temple Grafton, Warwick, Farmer. July 16. Hobbes & Co, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Huntly, Geo, sen, Isfield, Sussex, Farmer. Aug 1. Langham, jun, Uckfield.
 Harley, Sarah, Waterloo-bridge-rd, Spinsters. Aug 1. Nelson, Essex-st. Napleton, Rev John Chas, Cornwall-rd, Bayswater, Clerk. July 9. Sile & Co, Aldermanbury.
 Newton, Chas Hy, Ceylon, Government Engineer. July 31. Tippetts & Son, Gt St Thomas Apostle.
 Raymont, Angelina, Kingston-upon-Hull, Licensed Victualler. July 13. Rolitt & Son, Hull.
 Saywell, Robt, Temple-chambers, Fleet-st, Gent. July 15. James & Co, Ely-pl.
 Scholefield, John, Percy-st, Bedford-row, Esq. July 6. Clarke & Co, Coleman-st.
 Scott, Robt, Newport, Salop, Gent. Aug 5. Heane, Newport.
 Shaw, Jane Ann, Fairfield, Lpool, Spinsters. Aug 1. Underhill, Lpool.
 Smith, Fras, Snowfield, Bearstead, Kent, Spinsters. July 10. Jennings, Bennet's Hill, Doctors-common.
 Trotter, Geo Augustus Wm, Margate, Kent, Gent. July 11. Baxter & Co, Maria-st, Westminster.
 Walker, Ann, Colwell, nr Malvern, Hereford, Widow. Sept 9. Coulthurst, New-inn.
 Webb, Hy Hughes, Brighton, Sussex, Tinman. July 18. Jones, Lewes

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1868.

Abbot, Saml, & John Abbott, Gutter-lane, Wholesale Hosiery. May 18. Comp. Reg June 2.
 Altam, John, Devonshire-st, Upper Kennington-lane, Oilman. May 28. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Atchison, John Pattison, Gateshead, Durham, Grocer. May 12. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Bebbington, Spencer Harrison, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Grocer. May 18. Asst. Reg June 5.
 Bamber, Jas, Lpool, Beerhouse Keeper. June 3. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Billy, John, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Draper. May 7. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Brown, Peter, Gresham-st, Carpet Warehouseman. Nov 21. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Bruce, Robt Cairns, Lee Kent. May 12. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Bull, John, Gt Dunmow, Essex, Corn Dealer. May 16. Asst. Reg June 8.
 Burn, Geo, Huddersfield, York, Innkeeper. May 18. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Burnett, Wm, Norfolk-ter, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, Draper. June 1. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Busbridge, Stephen, Birehington, Kent, Grocer. May 25. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Capern, Jas, Holloway-rd, Hair Dresser. May 4. Comp. Reg May 29.
 Cawley, Chas, Ludgate-hill. May 25. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Chapman, Edwd Robt, Comberton-rd, Upper Clapton, Gent. June 2. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Charlton, Wm Geo, South Shields, Durham, Watchmaker. May 9. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Clarke, Jas, Stanhope-rd, Finchley-common, Builder. May 29. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Collins, John, Southwick, Durham, Grocer. May 13. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Copplin, Arthur Louis, Bristol, Accountant. May 8. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Coules, Hy Mayner, Acton. May 1. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Cross, Hy, Winsford, Chester, Plumber. May 12. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Dames, John Sills, Boxley Abbey, nr Maidstone, Kent, Town Carter. May 7. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Drake, Wm Mendall, Stiffkey, Norfolk, Grocer. May 12. Asst. Reg June 5.
 Dresscher, John Francis, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manch, Comm Merchant. May 20. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Evason, Benj, Claverley, Salop, Tailor. May 16. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Foskes, Wm Hy, Brighton, Sussex, Draper. May 11. Comp. Reg June 3.

Foreman, John, Leicester, Dyer. May 15. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Fothergill, Robt Temple, Hebburn-quay, Durham, Comm Agent. May 4. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Franks, Geo, Blackfriars-rd, Surgeon. May 19. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Glanville, Jane, Polruan, Cornwall, Widow. June 1. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Glover, Jesse, Chatham, Kent, Boot Maker. May 28. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Goldsworthy, Thos, Llandfangel-y-croyddyn, Cardigan, Mining Agent. May 21. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Greaves, Jeremiah, & Walter Greaves, Bardsley, Lancaster, Roller Maker. May 29. Asst. Reg June 5.
 Griffiths, John, Bridgend, Glamorgan, Tailor. June 3. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Hart, Nancy, Bolton, Lancaster, Counterpane Manufacturer. May 19. Asst. Reg June 5.
 Harris, Eli, Birm, Tea Merchant. May 28. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Hasell, Thos, Kingswinford, Stafford, Managing Clerk. June 3. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Healey, Wm Fearnall, Chester, Printer. May 8. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Heebut, Albert, Lpool, Shoe Merchant. May 9. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Hollett, John, West Teignmouth, Devon, Cordwainer. May 8. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Holroyd, Seth, March, nr Huddersfield, Woollen Manufacturer. May 9. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Hopkins, John, Suzethwick, nr Birm, Baker. June 1. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Horsemann, Christian, Marybone-lane, Baker. May 4. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Ives, Dani, Albany-rd, Camberwell, Comm Agent. June 1. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Jackson, Geo, Oaks Hall, Salop, Farmer. May 30. Asst. Reg June 5.
 Johnson, Wm, Bilston, Stafford, Boot Maker. May 7. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Johnson, Matthew, Manch, Upholsterer. May 7. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Knight, John Harris, Sheerness, Kent, Builder. May 25. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Laws, Edwd, Canterbury-pl, Maida Vale, Cab Proprietor. May 11. Comp. Reg June 1.
 Lediard, Peregrine, Reading, Berks, out of business. May 21. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Liddon, Jas, King-st, Clerkenwell, Brass Turner. May 29. Comp. Reg June 5.
 London, Edwd Finchier, Brighton, Sussex, Confectioner. May 21. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Mayes, John Young, Wanless-rd, Brixton, Clerk. May 18. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Monk, John, Edgbaston, Birm, Confectioner. May 16. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Morgan, Wm, St George's Bridge, Camberwell, Corn Merchant. May 27. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Morley, Thos, Tottenham, Boot Manufacturer. May 28. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Mutter, John, Bristol, Cordwainer. May 21. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Parsons, Geo, King William-st, Charing-cross, Attorney-at-Law. May 20. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Pearson, Thos Wm, West Hartlepool, Durham, Shipbroker. May 4. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Plaskett, Chas, Cardiff, Watchmaker. May 9. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Polli, Louis Alderman, Birm, Lithographic Printer. May 4. Asst. Reg June 1.
 Richards, Robt, & Thos Whitfield, Shrewsbury, Salop, Brewers. May 7. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Riscoe, Anthony Ward, Arundel-st, Strand, Contractor. May 8. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Rose, Thos, Macclesfield, Chester, Innkeeper. May 9. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Sharp, David Eldred, King-st, Cheapside, Tailor. May 7. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Shelly, Jas, Terrace-rd, South Hackney, Pianoforte Manufacturer. May 28. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Silvester, Christopher, Manch, no business. May 30. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Simms, Hy Jas, Birm, Wood Turner. May 9. Asst. Reg June 4.
 Sloman, Elias, Upper East Smithfield, Clothier. May 26. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Smith, Jonas, Hebbden Bridge, York, Linen Draper. May 29. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Smith, John, Lpool, Provision Dealer. May 29. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Smithard, Saml, Salford, Lancaster, Grocer. May 14. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Standish, Jas, Golden-sq, Regent-st, Dyer. June 2. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Stanley, Chas, Pitt's-pl, Fulham, Gent. June 3. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Sparkie, Richd, Bristol, Drysalter. May 16. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Stephenson, Jas, Preston, York, Tailor. May 29. Asst. Reg June 3.
 Travis, Wm, Bacup, Lancaster, Draper. May 16. Asst. Reg June 2.
 Turtle, John Bainton, Minorities, Salt Cloth Merchant. May 8. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Tyldeman, Robt, Kingland-rd, Carman. May 25. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Webber, Felix Stanley Hy, Alwings Lee, Kent, Gent. May 29. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Webster, Thos, Guisborough, York, Woollen Draper. May 14. Comp. Reg June 4.
 Wiggins, Joseph, King-st, West, Hammersmith, Cheesemonger. May 8. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Williams, Wm, jun, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Builder. May 29. Comp. Reg June 3.
 Wyard, Hy, Somersham, Suffolk, Labourer. May 9. Comp. Reg June 4.

TUESDAY June 9, 1868.

Adams, John, Loughborough, Leicester, Chemist. May 29. Comp. Reg June 5.
 Baker, Geo, Chalk Farm-rd, May 21. Comp. Reg June 9.
 Barber, Geo, New Brentford, Hatter. May 25. Comp. Reg June 6.
 Bean, Alex, Harrogate, York, Grocer. May 20. Asst. Reg June 6.

Box, Wm, Lowman-rd, Holloway, out of business. May 25. Asst. Reg June 9.

Botterell, Joseph Stenton, York, Draper. May 12. Comp. Reg June 5.

Byers, Jas, Dowlais, Glamorgan, Draper. May 25. Comp. Reg June 6.

Clark, Robt, Marley-hill, Durham, Provision Dealer. May 30. Comp. Reg June 8.

Clarke, Geo, Leeds, Sheepkeeper. May 26. Comp. Reg June 8.

Clarke, Joseph, Sheffield, Coal Merchant. May 27. Asst. Reg June 6.

Colville, Edw'd Richd, Teddington, Gent. May 14. Comp. Reg June 6.

Comey, John, High-st, Whitechapel, Surgeon. May 29. Comp. Reg June 8.

Cowell, Saml, Welch's-ter, Mile End, Rope Manufacturer. April 24. Comp. Reg June 8.

Denn, John, Bristol, Beer Retailer. May 29. Asst. Reg June 8.

Dyer, Thos, Alfred-pl, Brixton, Builder. May 29. Comp. Reg June 8.

Fairhall, Hy, Thos, London-rd, Southwark, Ironmonger. May 26. Comp. Reg June 8.

Felvus, John Wm, Birm, Pawnbroker. May 11. Asst. Reg June 6.

Fink, Chas, Kingston-upon-Hull, Wholesale Jeweller. June 4. Comp. Reg June 8.

Greatorex, Thos, Leicester-pl, Leicester-sq, Wine Merchant. June 5. Comp. Reg June 9.

Green, Wm, Weldon, Northampton. Grocer. May 12. Comp. Reg June 5.

Grimley, Wm, Chas, Lpool, Printer. May 12. Asst. Reg June 6.

Halford, Wm Fredk jun, Odessa-rd, Forest-gate, Saddler's Ironmonger. June 4. Comp. Reg June 8.

Hall, Thos Pointon, Lpool, Corn Factor. May 25. Asst. Reg June 8.

Hebb, Thos, & John Wilson Grover, Manufacturer Chemists. May 12. Asst. Reg June 8.

Headland, Thos, Bermondsey, New-rd, Mill Band Maker. May 9. Comp. Reg June 6.

Heyes, Jas, Bristol, India Rubber Dealer. June 6. Comp. Reg June 8.

Hooking, Edwin, Devonport, Devon, Butcher. June 1. Comp. Reg June 8.

Holyoake, Geo, Dallington, Northampton, Blacksmith. June 5. Asst. Reg June 9.

Hurry, Chas, Sun-ot, May-fair, Butcher. June 3. Comp. Reg June 8.

Johnson, Jas, Union-pl, Camberwell, Grocer. May 21. Asst. Reg June 8.

Jones, Evan, Glynecorwg, Glamorgan, Grocer. April 20. Asst. Reg June 6.

Jones, John, Lpool, Boot Dealer. May 14. Comp. Reg June 8.

Jordan, Robt Jacob, Brighton, Sussex, Doctor of Medicine. May 1. Asst. Reg June 8.

Kelly, Thos, Lpool, Florist. June 1. Comp. Reg June 8.

Lawrence, Lawrence, East-st, Walworth, Grocer. May 18. Comp. Reg June 8.

Marsh, Wm, Hornton-st, Kensington, Upholster. May 13. Comp. Reg June 6.

McHenry, Jas, Westminster-chmbrs, Railway, Contractor. June 8. Inspectorship. Reg June 9.

McPhin, Wm Lyon, Hemingford-rd, Barnsbury, Accountant. May 30. Comp. Reg June 8.

Miles, Hy, Holloway-rd, Fishmonger. May 22. Asst. Reg June 8.

Milne, Geo, Richmond, York, Clerk. May 12. Asst. Reg June 8.

Moore, Wm, G. Grimby, Lincoln, Clerk. May 26. Comp. Reg June 6.

Muller, Anthony, Shimmers-pl, Bucklersbury, Importer of Glass. May 15. Comp. Reg June 8.

Nicholson, Thos sen, Wigan, Lancaster, Jas Nicholson, & Thos Nicholson, jun, Lpool, Drapers. June 1. Asst. Reg June 6.

Paethorpe, Chas, Birm, Pork Butcher. May 14. Asst. Reg June 5.

Price, Edw'd, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Grocer. May 8. Asst. Reg June 5.

Pridham, Thos, Brawn, Manch, Grocer. June 2. Comp. Reg June 8.

Prince, Walter Wm, Hill-st, Walworth, Auctioneer. June 6. Comp. Reg June 8.

Powell, John, Birm, Machinist. May 15. Comp. Reg June 9.

Puckrin, Wm, Whitby, York, Butcher. May 13. Asst. Reg June 9.

Ramsay, Chas, Jermyn-st, Tailor. June 6. Comp. Reg June 9.

Rielly, Wm Chas, Hampstead, Chemist. June 5. Comp. Reg June 6.

Robinson, Sam, Leeds, Grocer. May 29. Comp. Reg June 8.

Rogers, Thos, jun, Grosvenor-rd, Newington, Comm Agent. May 25. Comp. Reg June 6.

Spain, Saml, Ramsgate, Kent, Bookseller. May 15. Comp. Reg June 8.

Steady, Eliz, Howard-rd, Stoke Newington, Builder. May 15. Comp. Reg June 6.

Sutton, Fredk Hy, Birm, Grocer. May 26. Asst. Reg June 8.

Tagg, Chas Wm, Warwick-pl, Peckham Rye, Butcher. June 3. Comp. Reg June 6.

Thompson, Robt, Suffolk-st, Turner-st, Whitechapel, Draper. May 15. Asst. Reg June 8.

Tillett, Saml, Princes-sq, Bayswater, Gent. May 28. Comp. Reg June 8.

Twentyman, Jas Robt, South Shields, Durham, Grocer. May 29. Asst. Reg June 9.

Wilson, Alfred, Southborough, Kent, Gent. June 2. Asst. Reg June 6.

Wirtfeldt Frs Joseph, Upper Baker-st, Portman-sq, Upholsterer. June 4. Comp. Reg June 6.

Yardly, Wm Jas, Barbet-st, Hackney-rd, Shoe Manufacturer. May 29. Asst. Reg June 5.

Yeulett, Hy Geo, & Hy Byron Yeulett, George-yard, Lombard-st, Auctioneers. June 4. Asst. Reg June 8.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1868.

To Surrender in London.

Adams, Chas Hy, Edmonton, no occupation. Pet June 1. Pepps. June 23 at 11. Houghton & Co, St Helen's-pl.

Benjamin, Benj, Hackney-rd, Boot Manufacturer. Pet June 3. Pepps. June 23 at 12. Dinsdale, Poultry.

Boots, Benj, Wadhurst, Sussex, Builder. Pet May 28. Pepps. June 18 at 11. Lambeth, Lower Thames-st.

Brooks, Walter Thos, Victoria-pk-rd, Hackney, Licensed Tea Dealer. Pet June 1. June 24 at 2. Drake, Basinghall-st.

Brown, Abraham Constable, Oxford-st, Stepney, Beer Merchant. Pet May 29. Pepps. June 18 at 1. Treherne & Co, Aldermanbury.

Byford, Geo Keeling, Shepperton, Brick Burner. Pet May 29. Roche. June 17 at 12. Preston, Basinghall-st.

Cosson, John Jas, Woolwich, Kent, Hammerman. Pet June 1. Roche. June 17 at 12. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.

Dawson, Thos, Brabant-cs, Philpot-lane, Licensed Victualler. Pet June 2. Murray. June 15 at 1. Grey, Fenchurch-st.

Ewer, John, Weasenham, All Saints, Norfolk, Miller. Pet June 3. June 29 at 1. Doyle & Edwards, Verulam-bldgs, Gray's-inn.

Gilbert, Geo Ward, Anthony-st, Commercial-rd, East, Manager of a Public-house. Pet June 1 (for pau). Pepps. June 23 at 11. Dobie, Basinghall-st.

Goulding, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Surrey. Pet May 30. June 23 at 12. Ody, Trinity-st, Southwark.

Griffin, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet June 3 (for pau). Pepps. June 23 at 1. Goatley, Bow-st, Covent-garden.

Hall, Frank, Tysoe-st, Theatrical Manager. Pet May 2. Pepps. June 23 at 12. Towne, Bow-st.

Langford, Saml Edw'd, Laurel-pl, Wells-st, Hackney, Leather Merchant. Pet May 29. June 24 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.

Leeming, Jas, All Saints-ter, Portobello-rd, out of business. Pet June 2. Roche. June 17 at 1. Uptions & Co, Austin Friars.

Leonard, Jas, Jubb-st, New-rd, out of business. Pet May 29. June 24 at 12. Rigby, Coleman-st.

Medworth, Robt Baxter, St James's-rd, Holloway, out of business. Pet June 2. Pepps. June 23 at 11. Feverley, Gresham House, Basinghall-st.

Porter, Peter, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet June 1 (for pau). Brougham. June 24 at 2. Popham, Basinghall-st.

Symonds, Joseph Hargrave, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet May 28. (for pau). June 24 at 1. Davis, Harp-lane.

Taylor, Fredk, Teddington, Carpenter. Pet June 2. June 24 at 2. Cann, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Watkins, Octavius Chas, Museum-st, Bloomsbury, out of business. Pet June 1. Roche. June 17 at 12. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl, Holborn.

Watkins, Walter Prosser, Goswell-rd, Clerkenwell, Manager. Pet June 2. Roche. June 17 at 1. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

To Surrender in the Country.

Adamson, Robt, Hoyland Nether, York, Surgeon. Pet June 3. Leeds, June 17 at 12. Sugg, Sheffield.

Alford, Jas, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, Currier. Pet June 2. Wilde. Bristol, June 17 at 11. Nalder, Shepton Mallet.

Allan, Wm, Bradford, York, Cab Proprietor. Pet May 29. Bradford. June 16 at 9.15. Green, Bradford.

Andrews, Geo, Staines, York, Inkeeper. Pet June 1. Buchanan. Whitby, June 22 at 11. Wilkinson.

Biddle, Thos Wm, Ward End, Warwick, Farmer. Pet June 2. Hill. Birm, June 17 at 12. Parry, Birm.

Bishton, Fredk, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick. Adj May 21. Guest. Birm. July 3 at 10.

Bolton, John, Northumberland, Alnwick, out of business. Pet May 27. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 16 at 1. Bush, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Caygil, Jas, Leeds, Cabinet Maker. Pet June 2. Leeds, June 22 at 11. Rider, Leeds.

Chistell, Thos, 61 Cartworth, Humington, Shoe Manufacturer. Pet June 2. Hawkins. Thrapston, June 18 at 11. Henry, Wellington.

Dale, Robt, Leeds, Inkeeper. Pet June 2. Marshall. Leeds, June 22 at 12. Granger & Son, Leeds.

Dawson, Jas, jun, Oxford, Boot Warehouseman. Pet June 2. Dudley. Oxford, June 20 at 10. Looker, Oxford.

Ellis, Edw'd Jas, New Romney, Kent, out of business. Pet May 28. Stringer. Romney, June 17 at 11. Minter, Folkestone.

English, Wm Woolgar, New Shoreham, Sussex, Coal Merchant. Pet June 2. Everehed. Brighton, June 20 at 11. Mills, Brighton.

Exley, Thos, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Excavator's Tool Maker. Pet June 2. King's Lynn, June 16 at 11. Ward, King's Lynn.

Exley, Thos Motherby, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Excavator's Tool Maker. Pet June 2. King's Lynn, June 16 at 11. Ward, King's Lynn.

Fereday, Eliz, Willenhall, Stafford, out of business. Pet June 1. Brown. Wolverhampton, June 20 at 12. Stratton, Wolverhampton.

Fielding, John, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj May 29. Holden. Bolton. June 17 at 10. Edge & Dawson, Bolton.

Fisher, Thos, Kidderminster, Worcester, Builder. Pet June 1. Tudor. Birm, June 19 at 12. Corbet, Kidderminster.

Folds, Edw'd, Lpool, Assistant to a Licensed Victualler. Pet May 28. Hime. Lpool, June 16 at 3. Nordon, Lpool.

Gill, John, Alton, Hants, Licensed Victualler. Pet May 28. Clement. Alton, June 16 at 1. White, Guildford.

Goode, Saml, Loughborough, Leicester, Tailor. Pet June 3. Tudor. Birm, June 16 at 11. Deane, Loughborough.

Harris, John, & John Harris jun, St Columb Major, Cornwall, Cattle Dealers. Pet May 29. Collins. St Columb Major, June 18 at 11. Nicholls, St Columb Major.

Harrie, Hy, Birm, Fire Iron Maker. Pet June 2. Guest. Birm, July 3 at 10. Allen, Birm.

Holbrook, Charlotte, Clifton, Bristol, Spinster. Pet June 3. Wilde. Bristol, June 17 at 11. Hill, Bristol.

Jenkins, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Mounmouth. Adj May 12. Roberts. Usk, June 29 at 12.

Jones, Morris, Brynacytlyn, Carnarvon, Farmer. Pet May 29. Owen. Fwllheli, June 17 at 11. Jones.

Leggett, John, Norwich, Publican. Adj May 15 (for pau). Palmer. Norwich, June 11 at 11.

Lubbuck, Leonard, Norwich, Baker. Adj May 15 (for pau). Palmer. Norwich, June 11 at 10.

Mansfield, Geo, Leckhampton, Gloucester, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet May 30. Gaie. Cheltenham, June 16 at 11. Chesshyre, Cheltenham.

Modorath, Joseph, Gosford, Oxford, Cordwainer. Pet May 28. Hawkins. Woodstock, June 23 at 12.30. Mills, Bicester. Nicklin, Edw., Gornal Wood, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Pet June 2. Walker, Dudley, June 13 at 12. Lowe, Dudley. Parry, Peter, jun, Leeswood, Flint, Surgeon's Assistant. Pet June 2. Eyton. Mold, June 15 at 12. Cartwright, Chester. Pierce, John, Ruthin, Denbigh, Innkeeper. Pet June 3. Edwards. Ruthin, June 17 at 11. Louis, Ruthin. Richardson, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Clothier. Pet May 30. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 16 at 12. Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Sanders, Timothy, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet June 1. Brown. Tewkesbury, June 19 at 11. Taynton, Gloucester. Stead, Thos, Kirkstall, nr Leeds, out of business. Pet May 30. Marshall. Leeds, June 22 at 12. Harle, Leeds. Stevens, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick. Adj May 21. Guest. Birm, July 3 at 10. Vanstone, Wm, Exeter, Journeyman Millwright. Pet June 1. Daw Exeter, June 16 at 11. Campion, Exeter. Webster, Joseph, Bradford, York, Comx Agent. Pet June 2. Bradford, June 16 at 9.15. Terry & Co, Bradford. Wilcox, Thos, Cattell, Aston, Warwick, Commercial Traveller. Pet June 2. Guest. Birm, July 3 at 10. Harrison, Birm. Winkles, Thos Birm, Plated Chain Manufacturer. Pet June 2. Tudor. Birm, June 19 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm. Worrall, Joseph, Runcorn, Chester, Tailor. Pet May 20. Nicholson. Runcorn, June 24 at 12. Day, Runcorn.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1868.

To Surrender in London.

Agate, Thos, Bognor, Sussex, Outfitter. Pet June 4. Pepsys. June 2. at 2. White, Danes-inn, Strand. Baker, Wm Jas, Lissongrove, Mylebone, Carpenter. Pet June 3. Pepsys. June 23 at 1. Haynes, Duke-st, Manchester-sq. Barclay, Dacre Bruce, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet June 6 (for pau). Roche. June 24 at 12. Spencer, Coleman-st. Barnes, Wm, Wells-st, Albany-rd, Camberwell, out of business. Pet June 5. Pepsys. June 23 at 2. Morris, Leicester-sq. Barnes, Chas Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet June 5 (for pau). Brougham. June 29 at 1. Parkes, Beaufort-bldgs, Strand. Beidjog, Geo Washington, Lombard-st, American Banker. Pet May 18. June 26 at 11. Link, Walthamstow. Bellamy, John Leach, Princes-rd, Buckhurst-hill, Builder. Pet June 5. Pepsys. June 23 at 2. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st. Biaggi, Antonio, St Leonard's-ter, Chelsea, Teacher. Pet June 2. Pepsys. June 23 at 12. Le Blanc & Co, New Bridge-st, Blackfriars. Bowring, Michael, Hill-rd, Abbey-rd, St John's-wood, out of business. Pet June 5. Roche. June 24 at 11. Dabois & Maynard, Church-passage, Gresham-st. Browne, Tobias Rustat, Fenchurch-st, Comm Merchant. Pet June 4. Pepsys. June 23 at 1. Miller, Cophall-st. Catlin, Danl, Gt Suffolk-st, Southwark, Carman. Pet June 4. Roche. June 24 at 11. Silvester, Gt Dover-st. Foulkes, Hy, Blenheim-crescent, Notting-hill, Journeyman Lath Renger. Pet June 4. June 29 at 11. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Harley, Saml Hy, Upper Baker-st, Regent's-pk, Auctioneer. Pet June 4. Pepsys. June 23 at 2. Popham, Basinghall-st. Humbersone, Alfred-st, Roman-rd, Barnsbury, out of business. Pet June 5. June 29 at 11. Taylor, Church-rd, Upper-st, Islington. Lambell, Andrew, Ogley-st, Woolwich, Journeyman Shipwright. Pet June 2. June 24 at 2. Buchanan, Basinghall-st. Large, Geo, Hemswoth-st, Canning-town, Builder. Pet June 5. June 29 at 12. Layton, jun, Navarino-cottage, Bow-rd. Leigh, Coolthurst, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet June 5 (for pau). Roche. June 24 at 12. Popham, Basinghall-st. Osborn, Wm Hy, White Hart-st, Newgate Market, Meat Salesman. Pet June 2. Pepsys. June 23 at 11. Stuckbury, Jewin-st. Park, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet June 6 (for pau). Roche. June 24 at 12. Link, Basinghall-st. Porter, Geo, Rufford's-bldgs, High st, Islington, Fruiterer. Pet June 5. Roche. June 24 at 12. Bartlett, Chandos-st, West Strand. Poulter, Wm, James-st, St John's-rd, Deptford, Coach Maker. Pet June 6. Pepsys. June 23 at 12. Elworthy, Craven-st, Threadneedle-st. Ratcliffe, Thos, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Innkeeper. Pet May 27. Pepsys. June 23 at 1. Hensman & Co, College-hill, Cannon-st. Rickman, Fredk Gladwin, St Martin's-pl, Camden-st, Camden-town, Carman. Pet June 3. Roche. June 24 at 11. Henderson & Red-head, Fenchurch-st. Thomson, Horatio, Church-way, Euston-rd, Carman. Pet June 3. June 29 at 11. Ricketts, Frederick-st, Gray's-inn-rd. White, Joseph, Lime-ter, Holloway-rd, Milliner. Pet June 4. Pepsys. June 23 at 2. Pullen, Queen-sq, Holborn.

To Surrender in the Country.

Batchelor, Thos, Luton, Bedford, Carpenter. Pet June 5. Austin. Luton, June 23 at 10. Scargill, Luton. Collett, Wm Angel, Banbury, Oxford, Upholsterer. Pet June 5. Fortescue. Banbury, June 20 at 10. Pellatt, Banbury. Cottam, Jas, Lpool, Grocer. Pet June 4. Lpool, June 22 at 11. Williams, Lpool. Eyre, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Sheffield. Adj June 1. Rodgers, Sheffield, June 19 at 11. Sugg, Sheffield. Griffiths, Phoebe, Wednesbury, Stafford, out of business. Pet June 5. Tudor. Birm, June 19 at 12. Dugman & Lewis, Walsall. Gay, Caroline, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj May 18. Batt. Abergavenny, June 23 at 12. Price, Abergavenny. Hart, Chas, sen, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer. Pet June 6. Dennis. Northampton, June 27 at 10. White, Northampton. Hayward, Joseph, Southampton, Tailor. Pet June 6. Thorndike. Southampton, June 17 at 12. Mackey, Southampton. Higginson, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj May 20. Lpool. June 18 at 12. Hutchinson, Wm Hy, Worcester, Tailor. Pet June 6. Crisp, Worcester, June 24 at 11. Rea, Worcester. Jenkinson, Martha, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj May 30. Nelson. Dewsbury, June 25 at 3. Scholes & Brearey, Dewsbury.

Jones, Evan, Briton Ferry, Glamorgan, Labourer. Pet June 2. Morgan. Neath, June 19 at 11. Morris, Swansea. Kendrick, Benj, Wednesbury, Stafford, Grocer. Pet June 3. Walsall, June 29 at 12. Stokes, Dudley. Lawrie, Peter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, out of business. Pet June 2. Clayton. Newcastle, June 20 at 10. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Lawson, Wm, South Shields, Durham, Grocer. Pet June 4. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 30 at 12. Hodge & Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. M-rbin, Wm, Sneyton, Nottingham, out of business. Pet June 2. Tudor. Birm, June 30 at 11. Belk, Nottingham. Mattocks, Thos, Levens, Westmoreland, Innkeeper. Pet June 4. Wilson. Kendal, June 22 at 11. Thompson, Kendal. Mellin, Geo Albert, Holbeck, nr Leeds, Engineer. Pet June 5. Marshall. Leeds, June 23 at 12. Harle, Leeds. Mills, Evan, Cwmpark, Glamorgan, Grocer. Pet June 3. Spickett. Pontypridd, June 22 at 12. Linton, Aberdare. Nasmith, Matthew, Carlisle, Cumberland, Grocer. Pet June 5. Halton. Carlisle, June 24 at 11. McAlpin, Carlisle. Oxley, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj March 19. Wake. Sheffield, June 19 at 11. Sugg, Sheffield. Price, Wm, Blaenavon, Monmouth, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet June 4. Batt. Abergavenny, June 23 at 12. Forquhar, Abergavenny. Ralph, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, Wiltshire. Adj March 21. Townsend. Swindon, June 30 at 11. Reeves, Richd, Cricklade, Wilts, Bootmaker. Pet June 4. Townsend. Swindon, June 30 at 11. Lovett & Son, Cricklade. Richardson, Joseph, Woolton, Lancaster, Grocer. Pet June 5. Lpool. June 25 at 11. Best, Lpool. Scarratt, Hy, Hanley, Stafford, Painter. Pet June 5. Challinor. Hanley, June 13 at 11. Tomkins, Burslem. Shepherd, Saml, Oldham, Lancaster, Cotton Spinner. Pet May 28. Macrae. Manch, June 19 at 12. Boddish, Manch. Smith, John, Halifax, York, Joiner. Pet June 4. Rankin. Halifax, June 19 at 10. Norris & Foster, Halifax. Thomas, Stephen Thorpe, Spring Vale, Stafford, Galvanizer. Pet June 4. Brown. Wolverhampton, June 20 at 12. Dalow, Wolverhampton. Thomas, Chas, Falliegs Heath, Stafford, Miner. Pet June 4. Walsall, June 29 at 12. Broyitt, Walsall. Tindal, Stroud Lanoco, Reading, Berks, Engineer. Pet June 4. Collins. Reading, June 29 at 10. Rising, Reading. Travers, Owen, Grantham, Lincoln, Fishmonger. Pet June 3. Grantham, June 19 at 11. Malm, Grantham. Vipond, Edwin, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, out of business. Pet June 5. Marshall. Sunderland, June 25 at 3. Benham, Sunderland. White, John, Devon, Berryarbor, Labourer. Pet May 3. Bencraft. Barnstaple, June 19 at 12. Bencraft, Barnstaple. Williams, Jane Exeter, Lodginghouse Keeper. Pet June 8. Daw. Exeter, June 20 at 11. Campion, Exeter.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1868.

Edge, Thos, Vincent-sq, Westminster, Gas Meter Manufacturer. June 1. Holden, Wm, St Helen's, Lancaster, Manufacturing Chemist. May 29. Matthews, John, Joseph Walker, & Enock Richardson, Leeds, Woolen Scribblers. May 23. Taylor, Wm John, High-st, Wandsworth, Clothier. May 29.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1868.

Waring, Joseph, Rawmarsh, York, Butcher. May 30.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.
SOLICITORS are invited to introduce, on behalf of their clients, Proposals for Loans on Freehold or Leasehold Property, Reversions, Life Interests, or other adequate securities.
Proposals may be made in the first instance according to the following form:—

PROPOSAL FOR LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

Date.....
Introduced by (state name and address of solicitor)
Amount required £
Time and mode of repayment (i. e., whether for a term certain, or by annual or other payments)
Security (state shortly the particulars of security, and, if land or buildings, state the net annual income)
State what Life Policy (if any) is proposed to be effected with the Gresham Office in connexion with the security.
By order of the Board,
F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

AT THE

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

HELD ON

FRIDAY, 5th JUNE, 1868,

AT

THE SOCIETY'S OFFICES.

The period having again arrived for the Annual General Meeting of this Society, the Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors the following statement of its operations during the past year, together with the Accounts and Balance Sheet, duly audited.

Since the date of the last Report Proposals for Assurance have been received amounting to the sum of £178,243, and Policies have been issued assuring the sum of £151,810.

The New Premium Income derived from the latter amounts to £4,846 6s. 11d., which, the Directors cannot but trust, the Proprietors will deem highly satisfactory. The expenses of the Society have remained on the previous economical scale.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement two of your Directors retire this year, viz. :—

Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.
George Frederick Fox, Esq.

These Gentlemen being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

A vacancy having occurred in the Auditorship of the Society by the retirement of one of your Auditors, Mr. W. L. OLLARD, Solicitor, of Wisbech, has offered himself as a candidate for election. Your other Auditor Mr. GREVILLE, who retires in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, offers himself for re-election.

The Directors have only to call the attention of the Shareholders to the steady progress and sound condition of the Society's affairs, and to again earnestly impress on them the great advantages that would result from a more active and energetic co-operation on their part in extending the business of the Society.

The above Report, having been read at the Meeting, was unanimously adopted.

Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.,
and
George Frederick Fox, Esq.,

were re-elected Directors of the Society.

Mr. GREVILLE and Mr. OLLARD were elected Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.